The CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL

1963

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The Canadian Rose Annual 1963

ORVILLE E. BOWLES
EDITOR

Published by

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
Toronto, Ontario

His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier
D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada
Chief Patron of The Canadian Rose Society

Preface

IN presenting this edition of *The Canadian Rose Annual* we acknowledge again with grateful appreciation the contribution of the rosarians, writers, reporters, our printers, and the many friends of the Society who assisted in its production.

We have appreciated the opportunity this year of presenting His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor General of Canada as the Chief Patron of our Society. We are greatly honoured that the interest of His Excellency extends to the welfare of our Society.

The 'Clearing House' has this year been prepared by Mr. Harold C. Cross and 'The Rose Analysis' again by Mr. Archie Selwood. We are indeed pleased to have these important features so well prepared.

Again our advertisers have been loyal and generous in their support making this *Annual* possible and in appreciation we solicit for them the continued patronage of our members and friends.

And to all who cherish and cultivate the rose may the pages of this work be interesting and instructive — and bring a greater appreciation of this symbol of all that is good and beautiful in life.

ORVILLE E. BOWLES

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The Rose

IN spite of centuries of disturbances, upheavals and turmoils, the rose has persisted and improved to become an ever-living symbol, that come what may, Beauty shall not perish from the earth, and that of all the works of men, none is greater.

That in the trials and tribulations through which he has passed, he has still found time! Nay, made time, to produce the modern rose as a permanent memorial to all that is Good and Beautiful in Life. For while the rose lives — so will man's thoughts turn from horrors, fears, devices and stratagems to return to the beauty which abides in the mind and urges him to produce that which is better and more beautiful.

Author unknown

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of

The Canadian Rose Society

and its predecessor

The Rose Society of Ontario

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1916-17-18	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam*
1919-20	Mr. Aubrey D. Heward*
1921	Dr. A. H. Rolph
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1954-5	Mrs. H. P. Marshall
1956-7	Mr. F. F. Dufton
1958-9	Mr. W. J. Keenan
1960-1	Mrs. J. H. Baillie
1962	Mr. Eric Billington

* — Deceased

The President's Message

WHEN this message reaches you it will herald the approach of a new season in the rose garden. We have had years of frustration but then there have been years of satisfaction and delight, so again we take up nature's fascinating challenge and look forward to the planning and the planting. Although it may have been elusive in the past, once more we will strive to attain our ideal of perfection in our roses. This will take application and persistence but every rose planted, and lovingly cared for, will bring forth its contribution.

With the advent of the year 1963 our Society celebrates the fiftieth year of its founding as it was organized in 1913 by a small group of people who had vision and who shared a common interest in rose growing. They banded together to form The Rose Society of Ontario and in the years that followed membership steadily increased and the Society's status widened until it became National in character and incorporated under Federal Charter.

In all these years of its existence the objective of the Society has remained the same; to develop knowledge of the rose and rose growing and to improve and extend its cultivation.

The Canadian Rose Society is not only concerned with the benefits to its members but through its activities to the community as a whole. Horticultural and rose societies from coast to coast are affiliated with our Society and we are very pleased with the amount of assistance we can bring them through our publications and literature, and our Cultural Advisory Board which is always ready to assist with specific problems. These societies have their own local shows each year and usually the award for 'the best rose in the show' is The Canadian Rose Society's inscribed silver medal. In addition the Society's by-laws provide that an affiliated society may, with the approval of the Board of Directors, hold a rose exhibition where The Canadian Rose Society's national trophies are the major awards.

The annual National Rose Show, sponsored by the Society, is usually held in June and is open to all who are interested in the rose.

This great spectacle of colour, supported by airborne exhibits from the finest rose growing areas, is always eagerly anticipated. Here may be seen, by the novice and senior grower alike, the very latest in new rose developments, and all the old favourites, as grown by experts.

The aim of our Society is to assist in every possible manner all who are interested in the cultivation of the rose; our hope is that every keen rose grower will become a member. The population of our Nation is steadily increasing and with this growth comes a proportionate number of people each year who are interested in rose culture. We who are members of the Society can help and encourage these newcomers to the 'world of roses' with their cultural problems and encourage them to join our membership and the pleasure of our effort.

To each and every member of The Canadian Rose Society, and all who love the rose, a sincere wish that 1963 will be a year in which you will receive much joy and satisfaction from your roses.

ERIC BILLINGTON

The Annual Meeting

Mrs. H. Millar
(Secretary)

THE eighth Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held on October 3rd, 1962 at The Auditorium, Thorncliffe Market Place, Leaside, Ontario and was opened at 8.15 p.m. by the President, Mr. Eric Billington, who presided over the meeting, and the Secretary, Mrs. H. Millar, acted as secretary of the meeting.

In opening the meeting the President extended a warm welcome to all present especially those who had travelled some distance and expressed appreciation that the preceding winter and early spring had been kind to our roses and the growing season had brought forth beautiful bloom. Assurance was then requested of the Secretary that the meeting was properly assembled and after reading those sections of the by-laws pertaining to the Annual Meeting the President was assured by the Secretary that the meeting was properly convened.

Upon a motion made by Mr. M. A. Cadsby, seconded by Mr. C. F. Davis, the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on October 4th, 1961, and recorded in the 1962 *Annual* were taken as read.

Mr. M. A. Cadsby, a Vice-President and a member of the Nominating Committee, in accordance with By-Law No. 1, section 17, advised the meeting that since no nominations had been made other than those put forward by the Nominating Committee, the following Directors had been declared elected for a period of three (3) years.

Mr. E. Billington	Mr. M. A. Cadsby	Mr. J. W. Whytock
Mr. O. E. Bowles	Mr. F. E. Goulding	Mr. L. E. Wicklum
	Mr. C. R. Stephenson	

and the following Directors for a period of two (2) years,

Mr. F. N. Comper	Mrs. H. C. Dollery	Mr. S. McConnell
Mr. C. F. Davis	Mr. W. M. Earl	Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn
	Mrs. S. Jupp	

and the following Directors for a period of one (1) year

Mrs. R. M. Brophy	Mr. G. S. Flagler	Mr. H. J. Mills
Mrs. G. A. Griffin	Mr. R. A. Lyle	Mr. F. Purkis
	Mr. R. McLaren	

The President then introduced the new Directors, Mr. R. A. Lyle, Mr. R. McLaren, Mr. H. J. Mills and Mr. F. Purkis.

The Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Goulding, then presented his interim report and from the information given and figures quoted, due to increasing costs of printing and services, it was very obvious that some early adjustment in membership fees would be necessary if the Society was to continue to progress. Mr. Goulding expressed the appreciation of the Society for the work done by our auditors, Messrs. M. C. Coutts, R.I.A. and S. B. Bartlett, C.A., and moved that they be re-appointed for 1963. Seconded by Mrs. S. Jupp.

The President then brought to the attention of the Meeting the loss the Society had suffered in the death of Mrs. G. Graeme Adam, a patron of the Society who had been an early President and the only surviving member of the original group of women who brought into being The Rose Society of Ontario. Also the deep loss through the passing of Mrs. A. C. McMaster in June last in her 91st year and who had been a member of the Society's Board of Directors for many years. Upon her retirement she had been elected an Honorary Vice-President which position of honour she held until her death.

The President then addressed the meeting at length and stated in part 'During the past year your Society applied for and was granted Federal Letters Patent of Incorporation and this action on the part of your Directors has greatly improved the status of the Society and now has sole right to the use of the registered name The Canadian Rose Society. As an incorporated society it was then possible to make application to the Department of National Revenue for recognition as a charitable organization within the meaning of the Income Tax Act. The granting of this application makes donations to the Society legally deductible from the donors' income tax and we are hopeful that such provision will help the Society's financial position.

The National Rose Show was held this year in the Headquarters Building of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, on June 23rd under the sponsorship of the Hamilton and District Rose Society. This show was a great success and drew much favorable

comment. Appreciation is due the President and Officers of the Hamilton society and our own exhibition staff for this splendid show which was a credit to our two societies.

In July your Society arranged an Exhibition of Roses in the Civic Centre at the Edwards Gardens, at the invitation of the Garden Club of Toronto. Under the direction of Mrs. G. H. Griffin and her committee the visitors enjoyed a very beautiful and interesting exhibition.

In past years it has been difficult to select a June date for a rose show that would coincide with the peak period of bloom in the gardens of any extensive area. Accordingly your Directors decided to stage a further show this year in the Autumn to enable our members to have another opportunity to exhibit their roses. This show was held on September 19th at the Auditorium, Thorncliffe Market Place, Leaside and our thanks are extended to Mr. C. F. Davis, Show Chairman and his committee for their untiring efforts in producing this autumn show, the first of its type to be held by your society.

We were signally honoured at this show by the presence of Mr. Joseph J. Klima, President of the American Rose Society, and Mrs. Klima who graciously opened the show.

The publications issued by your society continue to be the backbone of its structure. *The Canadian Rose Annual 1962* was a deluxe edition which received praise from rosarians throughout Canada and other parts of the world. Mr. O. E. Bowles the editor is to be congratulated on the high standard of this work which has the Society's grateful appreciation. *The Rose Bulletin,* edited by Mr. M. A. Cadsby has continued to provide our membership with interesting and constructive advice. We are sorry that due to our financial position it became necessary to reduce the number of pages but are hopeful that in the very near future it will return to its former size. Mr. Cadsby has our sincere thanks for the large amount of time and work involved in its production.

The Treasurer's report has indicated the difficulty non-profit societies such as our own are meeting in endeavouring to obtain sufficient revenue to meet the ever increasing cost of printing and other services for our members. To those members who have recognized this problem and sent in donations to the Society we extend our thanks.

It is with regret that I have to advise you that Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Mrs. J. H. Baillie and Mr. W. J. Keenan all past Presidents and Mr. A. M. Anderson a Director for many years are all retiring from the Board of Directors. They have all given the Society many years of active and devoted service and we shall miss them greatly, but it is reassuring to know that their wealth of experience will be available in the event that it is required. We trust they will now enjoy more well earned leisure in their gardens.

To the Officers, Committee Chairmen and Committee Members, the Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn and all others who have generously given of their time and effort we extend our grateful thanks.

It is gratifying that our list of members continues to grow and I earnestly solicit the help of every member to assist in our effort to maintain a steady increase in new members.

In closing I would like to quote a verse from *The Flower Superlative*

> He who moulds time, life and place,
> Who sculptures each of all that grows
> Who gives the seasons their allotted space
> His work transcendent; the creation of a rose.'

The Guest Speaker, Mr. Carl A. Johnson, Past Director of the American Rose Society and Superintendent of Humboldt Park, Buffalo, N.Y. was then introduced by Mr. W. J. Keenan. Mr. Johnson chose as the topic of his talk 'The Many New Introductions That Are Being Placed on The Market' which was very interesting and informative. He showed a number of colour slides of the new introductions that he obtained on his trip across the continent last summer visiting many of the test gardens of The American Rose Society — and many private test gardens of several rose nurseries. At the conclusion of his talk he was thanked on behalf of the Society by Mr. O. E. Bowles.

After a word of thanks by our President, Mr. Billington, to Mr. Neal Wood, President of Thorncliffe Market Place and his Management for their kindness and cooperation in making the very fine Auditorium available to our Society for The Annual Meeting the meeting was adjourned and all present invited to enjoy the lovely refreshments that had been provided.

The Canadian Rose Society Comes of Age

Milton Cadsby of Osgoode Hall

FOR quite some time your Directors have considered the advisability of the Society applying for a Charter and out of the Directors' Meeting of January 12, 1961, I was instructed to proceed with an application to the Secretary of State of Canada. The application was duly made and in December 1961 the Charter was granted as follows:

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, OR WHOM THE SAME MAY IN ANYWISE CONCERN, GREETING:

"NOW KNOW YE that the Secretary of State of Canada under the authority of Part II of Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, known as the Companies Act, does, by these Letters Patent, constitute Milton Cadsby, William James Keenan, Charles Richard Stephenson, Eric Billington, Francis Norman Comper, James William Whytock, Orville Ernest Bowles, Olive Irene Griffin, Lawrence Earle Wicklum, Sheila Jupp, Nancy Vera Dollery, George Stanford Flagler, Wellington Earl, Alexander MacGregor Anderson, Nina Emily Marshall, Margaret Eleanor Brophy, Frank Ernest Goulding, Charles Fredrick Davis, Audrey Kathleen Mary Meiklejohn, Martin Beaver Morlock and Spencer McConnell and all others who may become members of the corporation a body corporate in politic without share capital under the name of THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY with all the rights and powers conferred by the said Act, and for the following purposes and objects, namely:

(a) to further the study of roses, to promote the cultivation thereof, to discover and disseminate knowledge of the conditions favourable to the culture of roses throughout Canada by means of publications, scien-

tific trials, the holding of exhibitions, the maintenance of public display gardens and other activities;

(b) to receive gifts and donations for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Corporation;

(c) of the surplus funds of the Corporation from time to time to purchase or otherwise acquire and to invest in and to hold, own and, subject to the provisions of section 63 of the Companies Act, to mortgage or pledge and to sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or any province thereof or any municipal corporation in Canada or any other incorporated company or corporation.

The operations of the Corporation may be carried on throughout Canada and elsewhere.

The head office of the Corporation will be situate in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

It is further ordained and declared that the business of the Corporation shall be carried on without pecuniary gain to its members and that any profits or other accretions to the Corporation shall be used in promoting its objects.

Given under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada at Ottawa this eleventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

"Louis Lesage"
for the Secretary of State".

With the granting of this Charter, The Canadian Rose Society has truly come of age and received national recognition on its fiftieth anniversary. What affect the incorporation will have upon the Society remains to be seen but it has now established sole right and use of its name throughout this Dominion, and has clearly delineated its legal powers to carry on the activities outlined in the Charter.

Upon receipt of the Charter and encouraged by the knowledge that the National Rose Society of Great Britain had recently been proclaimed a charity, within the meaning of the Act, and thus

enabled to give receipts for donations that would be deductible by the donors from taxable income we made application to the Department of National Revenue for recognition of The Canadian Rose Society as a charitable organization within the meaning of Section 62 (1) (e) of The Income Tax Act.

It will no doubt seem strange to a layman that a horticultural society can be considered a charitable organization. Precedents for the interpretation of the words 'charitable organization' in a taxing Statute applying to a horticultural society were submitted at length and further we were of the opinion that the encouragement, improvement and extension of the cultivation of the rose was for the advancement of a branch of horticulture, which, on the authority of the case The Commissioners of Inland Revenue vs. Yorkshire Agriculture Society 13 T.C. 50 was for the advancement of education and for purposes beneficial to the community. We derived support for this opinion from the case of In re Pleasant 39 P.L.R. 675, in which case a gift to provide (inter alia) prizes for the best gardens, the result of which would be an improvement of horticulture, was held to be a good charitable gift for the benefit of the community. We were furthermore of the opinion that the raising of roses and the contemplation of them were calculated to raise the aesthetic taste of the country and that, applying the principle laid down in the case of the Royal Choral Society vs. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, 25 T.C. 263, the cultivation of the aesthetic, as distinct from the purely utilitarian side of horticulture, was for the advancement of education and for purposes beneficial to the community.

Further, we held, . . . that the benefit given by the Society to its members is subsidiary to the Society's main object which was of benefit to the community. We felt no doubt on this evidence that the poise of the Society "is one which shows that it is devoted to the service of the public notwithstanding that to the members there accrue some benefits."

As a result of the above submission on the 3rd of April, 1962 the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, by a letter signed by Miss L. V. Kilmury for Director, Legal Branch, advised that The Canadian Rose Society *"will be recognized as a charitable organization within the meaning of Section 62 (1) (e) of The Income Tax Act. Accordingly, donations made to the Society, when*

evidenced by a receipt, will be deductible by the donors in the computing of their taxable income within the prescribed limits of Section 27 (1) (a) of the Act.

We would point out that payments for membership or other fees are not deemed to be donations and not deductible."

The President appointed a Canadian Rose Society Foundation Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Earle Wicklum to receive donations. Receipts for donations are forwarded by the Secretary and should be retained for submission when the donor files Income Tax Returns. The importance of this Foundation cannot be over emphasized. In order to achieve the objects set forth in the Letters Patent the Society calls upon members and interested persons to be generous by including The Canadian Rose Society in their list of annual donations, and as beneficiary in their wills, as tangible evidence of their appreciation of "The Queen of Flowers."

Their Memory Liveth On

MRS. G. GRAEME ADAM

In the passing of Mrs. Adam after a lengthy illness the Society lost the only survivor of that group of far-sighted, energetic and enthusiastic women who conducted the affairs of The Rose Society of Ontario from its inception in 1913 to 1919 when men were admitted to what, prior thereto, had been exclusively a women's organization. She succeeded the late Mrs. Allen Baines, founder of the Society, as President, and under her capable direction substantial progress was made both in the scope of activities undertaken and in numerical strength in the membership roster. Mrs. Adam continued to be active, particularly in connection with the Society's Rose Shows, for some years. She was competent and well informed in all phases of floriculture but her first love probably was her representative collection of Old Roses which enjoyed one of the most favourable locations on her extensive property bordering on the Humber River on the outskirts of Weston.

Upon her retirement from active participation in the Society's affairs Mrs. Adam consented to become a Patroness, thereby honouring the Society and maintaining her contact until the end.

To her brother, Dr. A. H. Rolph, also a Past President, we extend on behalf of the entire membership our sympathy.

A. J. W.

MRS. A. C. McMASTER

The Society sustained a further loss when, on 30th June last, Mrs. McMaster passed away in her 91st year. Throughout the major portion of her adult life she was keenly interested in Roses and their culture, her inclinations in that direction having been inherited, no doubt, from her father, the late John Wanless, Sr., who was a

member of the Society in the 'twenties. Mrs. McMaster was a member of the Society's Board of Directors for several years prior to the onset of a period of poor health and upon her retirement she was unanimously elected an Honorary Vice-President in recognition of her past services.

Mrs. McMaster established and maintained two Rose gardens on her Dixie Road property near Port Credit, Ont. — one devoted entirely to Polyanthas in pastel shades, and the second to Hybrid Teas and Climbers, with impressive groups of vigorous Rose Shrubs for accent at strategic points along the boundaries. For a number of years she was a prominent exhibitor in the Decorative classes at the Society's Rose Shows, her principal interest being the staging of displays for Luncheon and Dinner Tables.

Mrs. McMaster's death has removed still another precious link with the past, and to her daughter, Miss Mardette McMaster, we extend on behalf of the membership and, more particularly, of her former associates on the Board, our sympathy.

A. J. W.

MRS. H. C. DOLLERY

The death of Nan Dollery, at the early age of 45, is a grievous loss not only to this Society but to the whole field of horticulture. She had always been restricted by a serious heart condition until five years ago, when successful modern surgery opened up a whole new world to her. She was a Past President of York Centre Horticultural Society, a member of North Toronto Horticulture and a Garden Consultant for Eaton's downtown store. After an intensive course arranged by the Garden Clubs of Ontario, she became one of the first group of Canadian Accredited Judges and gave her services widely in this capacity. Just before her final illness, she had been selected as a member of the Publicity Committee of the Ontario Horticultural Association, which she regarded as a great honour.

But perhaps Nan Dollery will be best remembered for her skill in flower arrangement. She competed and won prizes in many Shows, but her outstanding triumph was at the American Rose Society Convention and Show at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1961, when she won 1st prize in three decorative classes. She taught flower arranging classes at York Centre H.S.; gave demonstrations as far afield as

Midland and Oshawa; and appeared on several occasions on Barrie T.V. with flower arranging and book review programmes. During the last year, she turned her attention to the professional field and joined two friends in a florist shop.

As a sitting member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Rose Society, she was a real worker — untiring in her efforts to carry out any job she undertook to the very best of her ability and to complete success. She was Show Secretary for the 1961 Canadian National Rose Show and Programme Chairman for 1962.

Of Nan Dollery the person, the unforgettable qualities were her abounding enthusiasm which she carried into everything she did — and her magnificent courage. In her last illness, she never lost the hope that, in her words, medical science would catch up in time for her. We are the poorer for her passing.

Sheila Jupp

Therefore are they before the
throne of God,
and serve him day and night
within his temple;
and he who sits upon the throne
will shelter them with his presence.

They shall hunger no more, neither
thirst any more;
the sun shall not strike them, nor
any scorching heat.

For the Lamb in the midst of the
throne will be their shepherd,
and he will guide them to springs
of living water;
and God will wipe away every tear
from their eyes.

REVELATION 7:15-17

The Autumn Rose Show — 1962

Nina E. L. Marshall

OUR spring seasons have always been so variable that it has been almost impossible to select a date that would find the gardens in any large area at their peak. Even in an area as small as Metropolitan Toronto there has always been a great variance in the dates that gardens are at their best.

This year, after a great deal of consideration, your Directors decided to experiment with an Autumn show when it was felt most gardens throughout the country would have considerable bloom. Accordingly the Toronto District show was held on Wednesday, September 19th in The Auditorium of the new Thorncliffe Market Place, Leaside. This was a beautiful locale being new, modern, properly lighted, completely air conditioned and with ample parking accommodation.

The attendance was a disappointment due no doubt to a mid-week date. A very hot dry July left its mark and only those gardens that had continued attention throughout the summer were able to present blooms that could successfully compete with the June quality.

The show was generously supported by the beautiful blooms displayed by V. Kraus Nurseries, Carlisle, Ontario; The Dale Estate Limited, Brampton; H. J. Mills, Richmond Hill; Sheridan Nurseries Limited, Islington; Ellesmere Nurseries Ltd., Brooklin, and Modern Rose Nursery (Bert Wiebicke), Scarborough, Ontario. We are greatly indebted to these donors of thousands of roses many of whom have given the show very generous support for years.

The show was greatly honored by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Klima of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Klima is President of the American Rose Society and after being introduced by our President, Mr. Eric Billington, Mrs. Klima officialy opened the show.

While the quantity of exhibits was somewhat less than usual, and some of the bloom hardly up to show quality, there were quite a

number of entries that were outstanding. These included an almost perfect specimen of 'Picture' a clear bright pink, medium sized, well formed and slightly fragrant rose, introduced by McGredy in 1932 but no longer widely grown. This specimen was picked by the judges as the best rose in the show and the P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy was awarded to Mr. O. E. Bowles who also took home the S. McGredy & Sons Challenge Cup for the best exhibit of six distinct varieties of hybrid teas. Our editor must have attended his garden well during the summer as we note that he also had red ribbons for fine exhibits of 'Message', 'Virgo', 'Eden Rose', 'Crimson Glory' and 'Orange Triumph'.

The Red Rose Tea Trophy for the best red rose in the show was taken to Ingersoll by Mr. J. W. Noble who probably had the most entries in the show and had red ribbons for fine exhibits of 'Confidence' and 'Tiffany'.

The Ellis Bros. Ltd. Challenge Trophy was awarded to Mr. Alan Stollery for three varieties of yellow hybrid tea roses, and several red ribbons for other outstanding exhibits.

The C. Alan Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy for one fragrant rose, any variety, went to our President Mr. Eric Billington, who also had several other nice exhibits.

Another garden that produced many fine exhibits was that of Mr. V. Wales who received the Miss Vera McCann Challenge Trophy for three varieties of red hybrid tea roses.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce Challenge Cup for the best entry in the Climbing Roses section went to one of our new Directors, Mr. Russ McLaren, Barrie; a newcomer to our show benches who has already had considerable success.

Many other fine exhibits were inspected but space does not permit a complete listing, however, special mention must be made of the fine exhibits of Mrs. S. Jupp, Mrs. J. Harry Collins, Mrs. G. H. Griffin and Mr. C. Beynon.

In the Decorative Section the S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy went to Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn for six firsts obtained from seven entries; the other winners being Mrs. T. J. F. Ross and Mrs. Dorothy Hughes. This prized trophy has been won by Mrs. Meiklejohn for several successive years and such arranging talent is outstanding in the Society's history.

We are greatly indebted to those experienced rosarians who are always so willing to give of their time and knowledge to judge our shows. This year our appreciation goes to Mrs. R. Hossenlopp, Lockport, N.Y., Mr. C. A. Davis, Grand Island, N.Y., Mrs. J. V. Stensson, Sheridan, Ontario; Mr. W. J. McNeill, Oshawa, Ontario; also Mr. N. J. Scott, Mr. A. A. Norton, and Mr. Bob Keith, of Metropolitan Toronto, for their excellent work.

The success of our shows requires months of planning and effort on the part of our Show Chairman and his committee and this work is always greatly increased when the location of the show is changed. To Mr. C. R. Davis, and his Committee, we extend our thanks and appreciation for the great effort that went into the planning and functioning of the show.

We are also greatly indebted to the President and Management of Thorncliffe Market Place for the donation of the lovely Auditorium, and its services, to the Society for use during the show.

As 1963 will mark the 50th anniversary of the Society preparations are well advanced for the great National Show that will be held in Richmond Hill, Ontario — just north of Metropolitan Toronto — to celebrate this occasion, late in June.

Trophies and Prizes Awarded at The 1962 Autumn Rose Show

The Auditorium, Thorncliffe Market Place, Leaside, September 19, 1962

SECTION A — TROPHY CLASSES

Class

1. S. McGredy & Sons Challenge Cup — Exhibit of roses, six different varieties, blooms or sprays of any kind: 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 Mrs. S. Jupp, 3 V. Wales
4. Ellis Bros. Ltd. Challenge Trophy — Three varieties, yellow hybrid tea roses one specimen bloom of each: 1 A. Stollery, 2 no award, 3 no award.
5. Sir William Meredith Trophy — Three varieties pink hybrid tea roses, one specimen bloom of each: 1 no award, 2 M. Cadsby, 3 no award
6. Miss Vera McCann Challenge Trophy — Three varieties red hybrid tea roses, one specimen bloom of each: 1 V. Wales, 2 M. Cadsby, 3 P. A. McDougall

SECTION B — HYBRID TEA ROSES — ONE SPECIMEN

Best Rose in the Show, 'Picture', P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy: O. E. Bowles

Best Red Rose in the Show, 'Chrysler Imperial', The Red Rose Tea Trophy; J. W. Noble

7. White Knight or (Message): 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 no award, 3 no award
8. Any other white or near white: 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 V. Wales, 3 Mrs. M. Kertesz
9. McGredy's Yellow: 1 no award, 2 no award, 3 E. Billington
10. Any other pale yellow: 1 no award, 2 V. Wales, 3 Mrs. M. Kertesz
11. Eclipse: No awards
12. Any other medium or deep yellow: 1 no award, 2 N. Emery, 3 W. R. McLaren
13. Peace: 1 C. Beynon, 2 V. Wales, 3 no award
14. Peace, full open — centre not showing: 1 P. A. McDougall, 2 V. Wales, 3 Mrs. G. Holdsworth
15. Sutter's Gold: 1 F. E. Goulding, 2 P. A. McDougall, 3 no award
16. Any other yellow blend: 1 A. Stollery, 2 W. J. Keenan, 3 V. Wales
17. Any apricot or orange blend: 1 no award, 2 W. J. Keenan, 3 no award
18. Michele Meilland: 1 F. E. Goulding, 2 V. Wales, 3 no award
19. Any other light pink: 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 W. R. McLaren, 3 N. Emery

20. Show Girl: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. W. Baxter, 3 no award
21. Pink Favourite: no award
22. Any other medium pink: 1 V. Wales, 2 E. Billington, 3 J. W. Noble
23. Kordes Perfecta: 1 C. Beynon, 2 J. W. Noble, 3 Mrs. J. H. Collins
24. Confidence: 1 J. W. Noble, 2 Mrs. M. Kertesz, 3 V. Wales
25. Tiffany: 1 J. W. Noble, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 Mrs. A. A. Bailie
26. Any other pink blend: 1 A. Stollery, 2 V. Wales, 3 W. J. Keenan
27. Charlotte Armstrong: 1 Mrs. G. H. Griffin, 2 Mrs. M. Kertesz, 3 no award
28. Rubaiyat: 1 H. Firth, 2 E. Billington, 3 no award
29. Any other deep pink or light red: 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 A. Stollery, 3 E. Billington
30. Crimson Glory: 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 N. Emery, 3 Mrs. S. Jupp
31. Chrysler Imperial: 1 J. W. Noble, 2 Mrs. W. Baxter, 3 Mrs. G. H. Griffin
32. Any other red: 1 Mrs. G. H. Griffin, 2 S. Hemingway, 3 E. Billington
33. Opera: no award
34. Any other red blend: 1 L. Price, 2 V. Wales, 3 F. E. Goulding
35. Any bi-colour: 1 Mrs. J. H. Collins, 2 V. Wales, 3 P. A. McDougall
36. Any of the following: Hawaii Super Star (Tropicana), Fritz Thiedemann: 1 Mrs. J. H. Collins, 2 P. A. Dougall, 3 V. Wales
37. Any mauve: 1 P. A. McDougall, 2 Mrs. J. Allen, 3 J. W. Noble

SECTION C — SINGLE HYBRID TEAS

38. Naturally grown specimen of single hybrid tea: no entries

SECTION D — BLOOM CYCLE OF HYBRID TEA ROSE

39. Three roses, one variety showing one bud quarter open, one bloom half open and one bloom fully open (center may show): 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 S. Hemingway, 3 Mrs. G. H. Griffin

SECTION E — FLORIBUNDAS OR POLYANTHAS, NATURALLY GROWN SPRAY OR NATURALLY GROWN SINGLE SPECIMEN

40. 1 spray of single, or semi-double red floribunda: 1 J. W. Noble, 2 Mrs. J. Allen
41. 1 spray of single or semi-double pink floribunda: no award.
42. 1 spray of red double floribunda: 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 W. J. Keenan, 3 J. W. Noble
43. 1 spray of pink double floribunda: 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 S. Hemingway, 3 no award
44. 1 spray of white floribunda: 1 J. W. Noble, 2 no award, 3 no award
45. 1 spray of mauve or lavender floribunda: 1 Mrs. M. Oliphant, 2 no award
46. 1 spray of yellow floribunda: no award
47. 1 spray of multi colour floribunda: 1 Mrs. M. Oliphant, 2 Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, 3 J. W. Noble

48. 1 spray of polyantha roses, any variety: 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 no award, 3 no award

49. 1 single floribunda bloom naturally grown: 1 W. J. Keenan, 2 J. W. Noble, 3 no award

SECTION F — GRANDIFLORAS; ONE STEM, ONE BLOOM

50. Queen Elizabeth: 1 S. Hemingway, 2 O. E. Bowles, 3 S. C. Sterling

51. Montezuma: 1 Miss H. Alvas, 2 Mrs. M. Kertesz, 3 no award

52. Any other grandiflora: 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 S. C. Sterling, 3 V. Wales

GRANDIFLORAS: ONE STEM, MULTIPLE BLOOM

53. Queen Elizabeth: 1 C. Beynon, 2 F. N. Comper, 3 F. E. Goulding

54. Montezuma: 1 no award, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 Mrs. M. Oliphant

55. Any other grandiflora: 1 J. W. Noble, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 no award

SECTION G — CLIMBING ROSES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce Challenge Cup for the best entry in this section (Climbing H.T.'s excluded): W. R. McLaren

56. One lateral of white or near white climbing roses: no award

57. One lateral of pink climbing roses: 1 Mrs. G. H. Griffin, 2 S. Hemingway, 3 J. W. Noble

58. One lateral of red climbing roses: 1 W. R. McLaren, 2 J. W. Noble, 3 no award

59. One lateral of yellow or yellow blend climbing roses: 1 Mrs. J. H. Collins, 2 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 3 no award

SECTION H — MINIATURES

60. Two sprays, any colour: 1 W. R. McLaren, 2 J. Allen, 3 P. A. McDougall

61. Two single blooms: 1 J. Allen, 2 W. R. McLaren, 3 Mrs. W. R. McLaren

SECTION I — FRAGRANT ROSES

62. Mrs. Campbell Reaves Rose Bowl (prize) Six roses, not fewer than three varieties: no award

63. A. Alan Gow Memorial Trophy — three roses, any variety or varieties: 1 no award, 2 V. Wales, 3 P. A. McDougall

64. C. Alan Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy — one rose, any variety: 1 E. Billington, 2 B. F. Kroeker, 3 F. N. Comper

SECTION J — NOVICE CLASSES

65. A. A. Norton Award — Six H.T. Roses, any variety or varieties: 1 N. Emery, 2 Mrs. S. Hawkins, 3 Miss H. Alvas

66. Three hybrid tea roses, any variety or varieties: 1 N. Emery, 2 Mrs. G. Walker, 3 L. Price

67. The Canadian Rose Society bronze medal — one specimen bloom of hybrid tea: 1 Gail Borden, 2 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 3 N. Emery

68. One lateral of climbing roses (Climbing H.T.'s, H.P.'s or T's excluded): no award

69. One stem or spray of floribunda or polyantha roses: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. G. Walker, 3 Mrs. V. Hawkins

SECTION K — MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

70. Any hybrid perpetual: 1 Mrs. J. H. Collins, 2 no award, 3 no award
71. Any climbing hybrid tea: no award
72. One single stem or spray of old-fashioned type roses, such as shrub, moss, rugosa, centifolia, etc.: 1 no award, 2 S. Hemingway, 3 P. A. McDougall

SECTION L — DECORATIVE CLASSES

73. Arrangement, 'Welcome Basket': 1 Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. M. A. Cadsby, 3 Mrs. J. A. Lowe
74. Arrangement, 'Reflections': 1 Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. J. A. Lowe, 3 no award
75. Arrangement, 'Gracious Living': 1 Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 3 Mrs. M. A. Cadsby
76. Arrangement, 'Mantel Mates': 1 no award, 2 Mrs. Dorothy Hughes, 3 Mrs. A. Meiklejohn
77. Arrangement, 'Festive Fair': 1 Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 3 Mrs. Dorothy Hughes
78. Arrangement, 'Patio Piece': 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 2 Mrs. M. Oliphant, 3 no award
79. Arrangement, 'Coffee Time': 1 Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. J. A. Lowe, 3 Mrs. E. Billington
80. Arrangement, 'Glamorous Hostess': 1 Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. Dorothy Hughes, 3 no award
81. Arrangement, 'Mine Host': 1 Mrs. Dorothy Hughes, 2 Mrs. E. Billington, 3 no award

Control Rose Insects Safely

George S. Cooper, Ph.D.
Manager Technical Service Department
Cyanamid of Canada Limited

TODAY we hear a great deal about the harmful effects of pesticides and it has been suggested that all of our troubles would be eliminated if we returned to the "balance of nature" type of control. No matter what the individual thinks or desires, this approach to insect control is now impossible. All rose growers know that unless insect pests are controlled with the aid of insecticides, the production of the now perfect blooms in such abundance, would be well nigh impossible. It is well to keep in mind that all life is bio-chemical, and all matter chemical, and, therefore, we live in a chemical environment and whether man or nature synthesizes the chemical, we will always be exposed to chemicals. We must learn to live in this chemical world as safely as possible. The sane and correct use of insecticides creates no greater hazard than that which would be encountered under the "balance of nature" type of control. The fact that a chemical is produced by nature, does not mean that it is safe, no more than it is to say that all chemicals produced by man are harmful.

Roses, with all their beauty, are subject to insect attack, which if left unchecked, rob the plant of any possibility of producing that perfection of bloom which was its destiny. Such insects as the aphid and spider mite, while not spectacular in their initial damage, soon rob the plant of its vitality, reducing both number and size of bloom, and finally reducing the vigor of the plant itself to where it falls victim to winter killing, disease, etc. Such insects as the rose chafer, while not so destructive to plant vigor, are spectacular in that initial damage will destroy the bloom. This insect is found mainly in June and July, and is encountered mainly in areas of light sandy soil.

Rose slugs and chewing insects often are encountered in late May causing damage throughout June and July. The Japanese beetle is

encountered mainly in July and August feeding mainly on the flowers and foliage.

As aphids and red mites are the two insects most commonly encountered in rose growing, and occur throughout the growing season, being as damaging in September as they are in June; let us consider them in a little more detail.

Aphids, of which there are many species, range from a purple through to a light green. At certain times many of the aphids are winged. Only the winged adults have the means to move from plant to plant, travelling mainly on wind currents. As the aphid gives birth to living young in all but the late fall season, their rate of multiplication is spectacular. In a relatively few days the population can build up from a single individual to where an entire plant is covered. The mite family, while depending upon egg laying for reproduction, can also build up very rapidly under optimum weather conditions. It is, therefore, necessary in order to keep these pests under control that the greatest care be taken to eliminate even the few that may be present, as by tomorrow they may explode into a heavy infestation.

While control of these pests may be formidable and discouraging, there are means by which a grower can be sure that insects will not render his labours in vain. Weekly applications of Malathion 50% E.C. applied at the rate of one tablespoon per gallon of water, will virtually maintain insect free roses. The weekly programme is necessary as new winged adults are constantly moving in. The advantages of using Malathion in a weekly programme are many. It is one of the safest of our present day insecticides as far as pets, children and the applicator are concerned. No harmful residues result from its use after a very short period of time. If adjacent vegetables, etc., do come in contact with the spray, one simple washing with water removes any residue. The weekly use of Malathion will also reduce the population of flying insects generally encountered in a home garden. Malathion has no injurious effect on song birds or wild life if directions are followed.

For those who are interested in a new type of insect control, there is now available a new systemic insecticide called Cygon. This material, unlike Malathion which is a contact insecticide and must touch the insect to kill it, is a true systemic insecticide. This means

that it travels from the point of application to all growing points of the plant and is there when the insect attacks. Early May applications of Cygon will last for many weeks. Thus by two or three sprays using Cygon at 1-2 teaspoons per gallon of water, roses can be kept free from aphids and mites for the entire season. Another very simple method of use for those who do not wish to spray, is to paint a band from ½ to 1 inch in width around the base of each rose plant with Cygon, as it comes from the bottle. This method of control has been found to be very effective and gives long lasting control. Two applications during the year has often resulted in complete annual control of these pests. Cygon now makes it possible for those who cannot spray weekly, to obtain insect control with the minimum amount of work. Rose growing can be within the reach of any home grower. Careful initial plant selection, a properly prepared bed, the correct fertilization, and the use of pesticides to control disease and insects, and anyone can produce blooms that will make their dreams and mental images come true.

Dying Elms

Erik Jorgensen,
Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto

ELMS are important shade trees in gardens, along city streets, and country roads in central and eastern Canada. Here the white (or American) elm is one of the largest and most stately of the native trees. The red (or slippery) elm and the rock (or cork) elm, two other native elms are also used for shade and shelter-belt planting, although to a lesser extent than the white elm.

In addition to these native elms, several exotic elms have been introduced and widely planted. Of these, the English elm, the Scotch elm, and the Chinese elm have found a considerable use in ornamental plantings, no less in towns and cities than in the country.

Elm wood is heavy, hard, and strong, and is noted for its toughness and good bending properties. A relatively large quantity of elm is used annually by the wood industries for products ranging from baskets and hockey sticks to furniture and farm implements. However, in spite of its wide use, elm is generally not included by the forester in the preferred forest tree species. This is because elms often occupy sites where maples can be grown with a better economic return.

In 1944 the Dutch Elm Disease was recorded for the first time in Canada, and this fatal elm disease has since spread over sixty to eighty per cent of the elm-growing area, although with varied intensity.

The presence of the Dutch Elm Disease calls for an evaluation of elms other than the above-outlined more general appreciation. Because Dutch Elm Disease control, as we know it today, is a relatively costly proposition, great values can be irrevocably lost if proper consideration is not given to the "individual" value of single elm trees and elm populations.

Dutch Elm Disease control is an uneconomic measure only when applied in an improper way and at an improper place.

A fungus, *Ceratocystis ulmi,* is the cause of the Dutch Elm Disease. Following the First World War, the wilting and dying of elm trees became noticeable in northern France and in Belgium and Holland. The disease was shortly afterwards investigated by plant pathologists. This work was particularly successful and intensive in Holland, and the name of the disease — *Dutch Elm Disease* is a tribute to this work rather than a reference to the nationality of the fungus.

It is now generally believed that the Dutch Elm Disease was introduced to western Europe from an Asiatic country where the fungus, having obtained a physiologic balance with its hosts over the years, had been living in obscurity. Presented with susceptible hosts on two continents, the fungus soon gained fame and made the list of most serious tree diseases. It was introduced into the United States with elm burl logs from Europe in 1930, and in 1944 was recorded for the first time in Canada at Sorel, Quebec.

The fungus is transmitted to elm trees by elm bark beetles. Two species of these are particularly active in Ontario; the native elm bark beetle, *Hylurgopinus rufipes* (Eichh.) and the smaller European elm bark beetle, *Scolytus multistriatus* (Marsh.), the latter being introduced to North America around the turn of the century well in advance of the fungus. The bark beetles breed in the bark of dead or dying elm trees, in elm wood cut as firewood, and in fallen branches broken in storms. The larvae pass the winter in the bark (adults of the native elm bark beetle may over-winter also) and develop into adult bark beetles in the spring. The adults of the European bark beetle feed in the crotches of living elm twigs, while the native elm bark beetles feed on the bark of branches and stems. It is through this feeding activity that spores of the fungus are transmitted to the wood and bark of healthy elm trees.

In infected trees, the vascular system is obstructed by the fungus and water transport is reduced, resulting in the early killing of entire trees or parts of their crowns. Several types of spores are formed by the fungus. One type is particularly adapted to the spread of the fungus inside the vascular system of the tree, and another type is formed in insect galleries and under bark scales. This latter type of sporulation is covered with a sticky fluid which adapts the spores

to insect transmission by making them cling to the hairs and bodies of the bark beetles.

Adult bark beetles emerging from diseased trees may be completely covered with spores and can later deposit these in bark or wood of healthy trees while feeding The European elm bark beetle is a particularly efficient carrier of the fungus, because feeding scars made in the early spring readily penetrate the outer wood of thin twigs.

Thus the Dutch Elm Disease is spreading rapidly through co-operation between beetles and fungus — one supplying the transportation and the other infection. Man's importance in the spread of the Dutch Elm Disease has been clearly demonstrated by the introduction of the disease to North America and in the shipment of diseased elm logs to mills located in uninfected areas. The Dutch Elm Disease can also be spread through natural root grafts between neighbouring trees and by the use of contaminated cutting tools for the pruning of branches.

The Dutch Elm Disease is a serious disease of all elm species. However, elms of Asiatic origin have proven to be fairly resistant, and various stages of susceptibility have been demonstrated in European elms.

All the American elms are susceptible, and the disease appears to be more ravaging in character on this continent than in Europe. It is too early to judge whether or not the disease will cause the extinction of the native elms, but it is obvious that the elm population in many areas has been decimated, leaving unshaded fields similar to prairies where there previously were landscapes famous for their shaded roads and groups of slender-stemmed elm trees with the characteristic umbrella-shaped crowns of the white elm. Likewise in many a North American city "Elm Street" is now but another asphalt thoroughfare devoid of its original beauty and shade.

CONTROL OF THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE

At present there is no cure for infected trees, and the available control methods are aimed at control of the disease vectors — the elm bark beetles rather than the fungus itself.

The principles of an effective Dutch Elm Disease control program are as follows:

'LILAC CHARM' (Floribunda)
Raised by E. B. Le Grice
By kind permission of the National Rose Society

A. Unhealthy elm trees and other sources of fresh elm wood suitable for bark beetle breeding purposes are marked in the field (paint) and located on a map.

B. The above listed material is disposed of or destroyed and made unsuitable for bark beetle breeding purposes before April 1 of the following year. This procedure is known as *sanitation* and includes (a) keeping all dead and dying branches pruned off elm trees, (b) the removal of elm trees that have died and those in low vigour resulting from insect attack, flooding, soil fills, lightning, ice injury or other causes, and (c) the destruction of elm bark on logs, firewood, stumps, etc.

The disposal of or destruction of bark beetle breeding material can be undertaken in one of the following ways:

1. Burning of the material.
2. Using mechanical branch chippers.
3. Peeling of tight bark from wood and stumps.
4. Burying of the material at least 12 inches deep in the soil.
5. Where none of the above methods of disposal can be used, the wood must be sprayed (soaked) with 1 per cent dieldrin or 1 per cent D.D.T. in oil.

Additional protection to that provided by the above outlined measure can be obtained through a dormant application* of a chemical spray. Such a treatment is an aid to beetle control, but does not in itself give sufficient control. The dormant spray is recommended for border trees of areas where beetle breeding material has been disposed of and for particularly valuable trees. Spraying can be done at low wind velocities, where the temperature is above 40°F., using a mistblower or hydraulic sprayer.

Although the above-outlined principles in Dutch Elm Disease control are simple, their proper application can only be expected to be successful if the project is adopted by a community as a whole. Elm trees as well as bark beetles do not respect property boundaries, and the negligence of one tree owner may seriously affect his neighbour's efforts.

*Dormant application — a spray applied after the leaves are shed in the fall and before the leaves emerge in the spring.

Many people in Canada and in the United States have realized the seriousness of the Dutch Elm Disease, and several communities, both large and small, have added a control program to their normal tree care. Properly administered, the control program can reduce the annual loss of elm trees below one per cent, whereas losses in areas without a control program have been recorded as high as 60 per cent in a single year.

MONEY TALK

Aesthetic values are being lost and real estate values depreciated as a result of the loss of elm shade trees wherever the Dutch Elm Disease occurs. These losses, however, are intangible to a certain degree. What he can afford to pay for the visual enjoyment of a tree is determined by the tree owner with due consideration being given to his general economic condition. A luxury expenditure for one person might be a healthy investment, paying high returns, for another. Who would not wish to preserve the tree on which in youthful ignorance he had carved the name of his loved one and future wife? However, when it comes to the aesthetic value of a whole landscape, where small and large properties add to the distinction of the countryside, responsibility for the aesthetic value escapes the individual property owner and must properly be assumed by a government, local or provincial. The action to be taken by this government will then be based on the preferences of the public as expressed in the availability of taxes for necessary projects.

The preservation of historic buildings, public beaches, parks, and other intangible values are close to the heart of the conservationist, and conservation in Canada is supported by all levels of government. However, when these lines were written, in only a few places has action yet been taken against the Dutch Elm Disease. There are two obvious reasons for this inactivity. First, when the disease was introduced to the United States in 1930 and an eradication program was initiated involving the removal of all infected trees, it did not consider the presence of the fungus on dead elm wood and the ability of the bark beetles to breed in such material. For this reason, it was a failure. Secondly, when Dutch Elm Disease control was again undertaken in the United States following the second world war, chemical sprays, in particular D.D.T., were applied, often without consideration of a sanitation program. The widespread use

of D.D.T. proved to be of limited value for Dutch Elm Disease control, but it added fuel to the fire of the campaign against the misuse of chemical sprays. This put Dutch Elm Disease control in a bad light in the eyes of the public and discouraged action at governmental levels.

The practical results obtained in recent years by Dutch Elm Disease control programs, in which the main emphasis is put on santitation supported by a carefully supervised strategical spray program, unfortunately has not attracted the same public attention as the previous failures.

Many cities with considerable elm populations have found it possible to reduce the spread of Dutch Elm Disease well below the one per cent level annually.

Figures between 0.1 and 0.6 per cent are the most commonly recorded annual losses of elms in cities where a control program is carried out. This loss makes it possible to grow elms to maturity, if planting of them is continued. Furthermore, the program protects the cities against acute economic as well as aesthetic troubles.

The direct money expenditures incurred in a Canadian city with 10,000 elm trees threatened by Dutch Elm Disease (one per cent of the trees are infected) can be estimated under conditions where (a) a control program is carried out as well as (b) where the mere removal of dead elm trees and replanting with other tree species is undertaken.

The results of such calculations are presented in Table 1 and based on the following assumptions:

1. The control program keeps the annual tree loss constant at one per cent of the residual population.
2. The elm population is decimated over a 15-year period where a control program is not undertaken. The tree loss is based on a smoothed curve arrived at from observations in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.
3. One tree is planted for every two removed.

The calculations show clearly the economic effect of a control program on the community finances — *uniform annual expenses!* The debit side for the defeatist attitude reflected in the "removal" program in contrast shows considerable fluctuations in expenditure.

TABLE I — *Cost Calculations*

The following estimated average costs are used in the calculations below:

Tree removal	—	$200.00 per tree
Replanting	—	20.00 per tree
Regular pruning program	—	2.00 per tree
Sanitation program	—	6.00 per tree in first year
Sanitation program	—	2.00 per tree in following years
Dormant spray program	—	2.00 per tree (not all trees sprayed)

A. *Expenditures involved over a 15-year period with a control program*

Year	No. of trees April 1st	Tree %	Loss No.	Costs in "100 dollars" Tree removal	Replanting	Sanitation	Spray	Total
1	10,000	1.0	100	200	10	600	200	1,010
2	9,900	1.0	99	198	10	198	198	604
3	9,801	1.0	98	196	10	196	196	598
4	9,703	1.0	97	194	10	194	194	592
5	9,606	1.0	96	192	10	192	192	586
6	9,510	1.0	95	190	10	190	190	580
7	9,415	1.0	94	188	9	188	188	573
8	9,321	1.0	93	186	9	186	186	567
9	9,228	1.0	92	184	9	185	185	563
10	9,130	1.0	91	182	9	183	183	557
11	9,039	1.0	90	180	9	181	187	551
12	8,949	1.0	89	178	9	179	179	545
13	8,860	1.0	89	178	9	177	177	541
14	8,771	1.0	88	176	9	175	175	535
15	8,683	1.0	87	174	9	174	174	531
				2,796	141	3,198	2,798	8,933

No. of elm trees remaining after 15 years 8,596
No. of trees planted 705
9,301

Average annual cost of tree program: $59,550

B. *Expenditures involved over a 15-year period without a control program*

Year	No. of trees April 1st	Tree %	Loss No.	Costs in "100 dollars" Tree removal	Replanting	Pruning	Total
1	10,000	1.0	100	200	10	200	410
2	9,900	1.2	119	238	12	198	448
3	9,781	1.5	147	294	15	196	505
4	9,634	1.8	173	346	17	193	556
5	9,461	2.1	198	396	20	189	605
6	9,263	2.5	232	464	23	185	672
7	9,031	3.0	271	542	27	181	750
8	8,760	5.0	438	876	44	175	1,095
9	8,322	8.0	666	1,332	67	166	1,565
10	7,656	12.0	918	1,836	92	153	2,081
11	6,783	18.0	1,213	2,426	121	136	2,683
12	5,525	25.0	1,382	2,764	138	111	3,013
13	4,143	34.0	1,406	2,812	141	83	3,036
14	2,737	44.0	1,203	2,406	120	55	2,581
15	1,534	28.0	429	858	43	31	932
				17,790	890	2,252	20,932

No. of elm trees remaining after 15 years 1,105
No. of trees planted 4,450
Total 5,555

Average annual cost of tree program: $139,550

However, these expenditures are unavoidable due to the hazard to lives and property posed by dead and decaying trees.

Can we afford such fluctuations in expenditures? This question and the question of a realistic tree value must be determined in planning what action should be taken, and at present these problems face every elm tree owner and taxpayer in eastern Canada.

WHAT FOR THE FUTURE

The Dutch Elm Disease represents in more than one way a challenge to man's ability to administer the values of nature wisely. The above-outlined control program should not be assumed to be a final solution to the problem. On the contrary, it must be considered as only a temporary means of controlling the disease. Research is presently being undertaken by governments and universities in Canada and the United States in the hope that improved and more direct methods of control may result.

While in our day medicine has advanced to the stage where the cure of diseased individuals is the rule, this is not the case with plant pathology. In agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, the prevention of disease, rather than its cure, is the goal of the pathologist at the present time. However, this may not necessarily continue to be the case. The application of the knowledge gained through the progress made in the studies of plant physiology and plant biochemistry in the past 15 years may very well make it technically possible to cure plant disease to the same extent as has been done with diseases in humans and animals. In plant sciences we are gradually achieving the same understanding of biological processes in the growing plant that in medicine has made possible the treatment of the diseases of animals and human beings. We know there is a variability in resistance to Dutch Elm Disease between different species of elms, but we do not know yet the cause or causes of this variation. A break-through at this point may mean a complete change in the Dutch Elm Disease control program. When is this going to happen? Nobody can tell, but plant pathologists all over the world are increasingly becoming more and more interested in the origins of natural resistance to plant diseases. Plant breeders, through controlled crossings, have produced varieties of our main crop plants, including elms, with higher disease resistance. The study material is therefore available, and only the biological appreciation

is at present lacking. If we understood the problems of resistance, the corrective chemical treatment of the disease would be much nearer than at present.

However, progress is also being made in the field of insect control. Highly selective toxins have been developed for insect control, and the development of systemic insecticides of a selective nature may not be far away.

Developments in the field of Dutch Elm Disease research may very well prove of the utmost importance for the entire future of tree maintenance.

There is a light as well as a serious side to the Dutch Elm Disease problem. It demonstrates — to many people for the first time — the far-reaching value of a nature given commodity and also the responsibility towards its conservation which our civilization must face. It emphasizes the importance of the proper selection of shade trees around our dwellings, the dangers of uniformity in this respect, as well as the need for foresight.

Systemic Insecticides Aid Biological Insect Control

A. C. Williamson, B.Sc. (Edin.)
Fisons (Canada) Limited, Toronto, Ontario

THE development of systemic insecticides for use in plants originated in Europe, where they are now in large scale commercial use. In North America, more stress was laid in the early years on their application for controlling insect pests of animals and it is only in recent years that these chemicals have become popular for general use on plants. The main stimulation for this increase in interest here is the commercial development of a number of organic phosphate systemics of only moderate toxicity to man and animals.

HOW DO SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES AID BIOLOGICAL CONTROL?

The original organic phosphate systemic insecticide was Schraden. This chemical has virtually no contact effect on insects, particularly the less sedentary ones such as ladybirds. Unless the insecticide is ingested after it has been taken up by the plant it is ineffective. Clearly this property has both disadvantages and advantages. If the weather is cool and the conditions for active growth for the plant are unfavourable, uptake of Schraden, which tends to be rather slow under the best of conditions, becomes even slower, as does translocation in the plant and control of the insect pest. At the same time this absence of contact effect affords the predaceous insects virtually complete protection from damage by Schraden, which is a truly selective insecticide.

Schraden has never been generally accepted or offered for use by the home gardener due to its highly toxic nature. There are a number of more recently discovered organic phosphate insecticides which are more suitable for the non-specialized user, provided reasonable care is taken. Rogor, for example, is an insecticide of moderate toxicity which has much better systemic properties than Schraden.

It is also absorbed into the plant much more readily and so gives a quicker kill of the pest. Rogor does have a contact effect against insects up to the time it is absorbed into the plant. For this reason it is no safer to beneficial insects than contact insecticides of short residual control, and this does have a bearing on timing and method of application.

If a comparison is drawn between the direct effects of systemic and surface acting insecticides it is very evident that the former are much less likely to cause serious harm to predators even if there is some initial contact kill. Since predators do not normally congregate in any numbers on the plants until the pest infestation has reached serious proportions, application of the systemic in the early stages of infestation will further minimize the risk of harm being done to the beneficial insects.

A further, more indirect way in which systemic insecticides may aid biological control of pests follows automatically from the relative safety of these chemicals to predators. Even when the insecticidal effects are wearing off and the pests are showing signs of building up in numbers again, there will be a better chance for effective biological control being obtained, if the predators have not been dessimated by a residual contact insecticide. For example, Rogor applied to young fruit trees can actively kill aphids for a period of about three weeks, but protection from serious aphid infestations may be achieved for much longer periods, possibly as long as six or seven weeks, due, at least in part, to the presence of beneficial insects.

Predators alone may, and often do, achieve biological control of aphids but only at the expense of a reduction in quality and appearance of the crop. Before an effective force of predators is built up, the aphid infestation will have reached a serious stage and already damage will have been done to the plant. By using an insecticide, one is not merely seeking the destruction of the pest but rather the prevention of damage to the plant. Partnership between systemic insecticides and biological control offers a significant improvement over biological control alone without the disadvantages of a potent residual contact insecticide.

WHAT OTHER BENEFITS DO SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES OFFER?

Residual control from an aphicide is important. Rapid loss of the chemical deposit allows the aphids to build up again and if the

predators have been destroyed, the second build up may be even more rapid than the first.

Surface deposited contact aphicides may offer much shorter residual control than was at one time supposed. Some workers, assessing spray deposits by both biological and chemical assay methods, find that many aphicides remain on the leaves for a few days at best. Rainfall, sunlight and heat may all help to remove these chemicals. With a systemic insecticide, once it has been absorbed by the plant, the problem of weathering on the leaves ceases to exist. Inevitably there is a certain risk that the systemic may be washed off the leaves before absorption; this suggests that in areas prone to frequent showers one of the more rapidly absorbed systemics should be used to minimize this risk. Once the systemic is inside the plant, the main thing which determines residual control, apart from concentration, is the manner and rate of breakdown in the plant.

If the systemic insecticide has adequate residual properties it will be translocated into young growth produced by the plant after the day of application. This is another valuable property of a systemic, for, with the surface acting insecticides it may be necessary to spray at very frequent intervals to afford good protection to the delicate young shoots and buds.

WHAT INSECTS ARE CONTROLLED BY SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES?

The affect an insecticide may have on an insect is determined partly by the amount of toxicant the insect may take up and partly by the susceptibility of the insect to the toxicant. Since systemic insecticides pass into the cell sap it follows that those pests which feed largely on sap are those which are most likely to be controlled by systemics.

Aphids, leaf hoppers and scale insects are pests which feed by sucking cell sap from the plant. Mites and thrips feed by scraping under the epidermis of the plant and ingesting the cell sap which exudes from the wound. It is not surprising that pests with these feeding habits are most frequently found to be susceptible to systemic insecticides.

Chewing insects on the other hand, ingest smaller proportions of sap in their diets and are less likely to be affected by an insecticide inside the plant. Leaf miners, which feed from within the leaf, where there is a high proportion of sap available are reported

susceptible in some cases. Cherry fruit fly larvae and the young stages of codling moth larvae have also been reported susceptible to some systemics. But generally speaking, chewing insects like caterpillars prove impossible to control by systemics except by contact action prior to absorption of the insecticide in the plant.

HOW ARE SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES APPLIED?

Systemics have been successfully applied at almost any stage of growth from seed to mature tree. A number of examples will show the great variety of methods which have been tried but it should be stressed that these methods are not necessarily suitable for general application to all plants for all pests.

Good protection from thrips has been achieved by applying a seed dressing containing a systemic insecticide on cotton seed. One of the disadvantages which can develop with seed treatments is injury to the germinating seed, consequently this method has not been used extensively.

Soil application to the roots of established plants has been tried. Although this method would appear to be an ideal technique it suffers from a number of disadvantages. The compound may decompose in the soil. Even if this is not the case, soil type will affect the rate of chemical required and in some soils uptake of the chemical by the roots may be impeded. Moreover, trans-location all the way from root to leaf may take too long for satisfactory control of the pest. Soil application of dimefox (a highly toxic systemic) on hops provides an exception to this general rule, for the results are very good. For the rose grower application of a drench to the top of the rootstock (just above ground level) offers a good potential method of treatment and should be investigated.

A method in commercial use on young fruit trees is application of a strong concentration (often the undiluted emulsion) to the bark of a tree a few inches above the soil level. This application is made with a paint brush, is economical in terms of chemical although somewhat laborious if many small stems have to be treated. The use of undiluted chemical increases the risk of harm to the applicator if exposure is prolonged. This increased hazard will mainly be a factor in commercial enterprises but the home gardener should also bear it in mind. Proper protective clothing should be worn on hands and feet to avoid contamination from splashes. Should chemical be spilt

on clothing, this should be changed without delay, the affected skin washed and the clothing washed before being worn again.

There is evidence accumulating which suggests that systemics applied to the bark give more reliable and longer residual control than when applied as a foliar spray. Further work along these lines can be expected to ascertain why this may be so.

A systemic applied to the bark or soil will not affect predators in the aerial parts of the plant. Soil application may affect animals in the soil but to what extent this is so has not been ascertained to any extent.

In spite of the many advantages which bark treatment offers, by far the most common method of application of systemics is still by foliar spray. This may be in a dilute or high volume spray applied at high pressure to give complete coverage of the plant, or, using the more modern airblast machinery, a concentrated spray composed of very fine droplets may be used. This method appears to offer advantages over the high volume technique, possibly due to the high concentration of insecticide in the droplets affecting uptake.

Rogor is a Registered Trade-mark of Fisons (Canada) Limited

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG

The Man and the Rose

Orville E. Bowles, Editor

JOHN Samuel Armstrong, one of seven children of Joseph and Eliza Bell Armstrong, was born in Sheffield (Wentworth County) Ontario on October 11, 1865.

At the age of fourteen he went to Springfield, Ontario to learn the trade of cabinet-maker and agreed to work for three years at $50.00 for the first year, $60.00 the second year and $75.00 the third year; plus board. It was a small shop with no machinery except a turning lathe run by foot power. There was no heat in the winter and when he complained about the cold his boss told him to "work harder, the heat from within is better than the heat from without." He did work hard but the internal heat from his labour was not enough to balance the long hours, the poor diet, and constant gnawing cold.

Seeing that he wasn't getting ahead Armstrong quit. Furious, his employer accused him of breaking the first engagement of his life, and predicted his failure in the future.

Eight years later young Armstrong contracted tuberculosis while working at Clinton, Ontario and his doctors advised that he could "add a few years or so" to his life by moving to a warm, dry climate. He sold an ornate clock that he had made, in spare time, for money to go to California, by train.

On March 3, 1889, at the age of 23, he arrived in Ontario, California, a settlement founded by Canadian immigrants seeking a warmer climate, with $6.00 in his pocket. Several years ago, in compiling his recollections in a biographical sketch, he wrote of his arrival in Ontario "riding down Euclid Avenue from the Santa Fe station on the old gravity mule car on a bright sunny morning I saw ripe oranges on young trees. I felt like throwing my hat in the air and exclaiming 'eureka', I have found it." He had!

He spent the first summer camping in San Antonio Canyon where he substantially regained his health. From there he worked at various part time and full time jobs, finally taking a position with a local nursery at $1.25 a day. While he worked at his first nursery job he continued his physical rehabilitation.

In his spare time he began growing his own stock, and after a disagreement with his employer over his spare time activities, Mr. Armstrong opened up his first nursery. By this time, now cured of TB, he was joined by his widowed mother, his two brothers and four sisters whose complete support became his responsibility.

Starting with an initial crop of 100,000 eucalyptus and cypress trees, used as windbreaks in those days, he expanded steadily and cautiously, acquiring real estate for crops at a few dollars an acre that would one day be worth many times more. While virtually all of Mr. Armstrong's first nursery crop were citrus and deciduous fruit trees, he became interested in the rose mail order business about the turn of the century.

More and more emphasis was placed on rose hybridization following the United States Patent Act of the early 1930's. Up to that time most of the new rose varieties came from Europe, and U.S. hybridizers had been unable to maintain any degree of protection on royalty rights on domestic introduction.

Today, Armstrong Nurseries under the guidance of his son J. Awdry Armstrong, President and General Manager, is one of the world's largest rose mail order firms; in addition to being the country's leading creators of new garden rose varieties.

In collaboration with his son he instituted Armstrong Nurseries vast scientific rose research center, directed today by his grandson Dr. David L. Armstrong. More accepted rose varieties have come from this multi-million dollar research program than from any other breeding facility in the world, including 17 All-America Rose varieties.

John S. Armstrong, in whose honor the only 1962 All-America Rose Selections Grandiflora is named, at a hardy 97, is one of the few living men in whose honor an All-America rose has been named. The introduction of this new champion climaxes 20 years of scientific research by Armstrong Nurseries to develop "the complete Grandiflora." It is a dark, velvety-red rose that is absolutely color fast and

the color never varies in its intensity from the bud stage to open flower. In addition it is amply foliaged and well balanced; vigorous, easy to grow, and extremely resistant to disease.

The award comes to Mr. Armstrong's firm just 21 years after the introduction of the immortal "Charlotte Armstrong" Hybrid Tea, which he named in 1941 in honor of his late wife who was born Charlotte Cooper, a Clinton girl. "Charlotte Armstrong" is a parent of the "John S. Armstrong" rose and is one of the most popular Hybrid Tea roses of all time; more than 3,000,000 plants having been sold since its introduction.

All-America Roses created by Armstrong include: "The Chief," 1940; "Charlotte Armstrong," 1941; "Mirandy," 1945; "High Noon," "Nocturne," "Pinkie," and "Taffeta," 1948; "Forty-niner," and "Tallyho," 1949; "Sutter's Gold," 1950; "Helen Traubel," 1952; "Mojave," 1954; "Circus," 1956; "Garden Party," 1960; "Duet," and "Pink Parfait", 1961; "John S. Armstrong," 1962.

In his home community Mr. Armstrong is a charter member of the Rotary Club and has held countless civic and honorary positions throughout his long career. Of the five children born to him and his late first wife, Charlotte, only two survive; his son, J. Awdry Armstrong, and daughter, Mrs. Olive Freeman. He is living quietly with his second wife, the former Willa W. Bradley whom he married in 1950, visited frequently by his two grandsons, David L. Armstrong and John A. Armstrong, Jr., granddaughters, Janetha, Mary and Karen, and seven great grandchildren.

It is indeed a pleasure for us to pay our respects to this fine old dean of the rose world and to honor his great work. We are sure there are but a few rosarians that really appreciate the tremendous contribution that Mr. Armstrong and his associates have made to rose culture; and the great beauty that is being enjoyed through his efforts.

Some Rose Growing Advice for Beginners

Archie Selwood,
Vancouver, British Columbia

THERE are two maxims which one aspiring to the role of successful rose grower and exhibitor would do well to bear in mind, . . . "Where there's a will there's a way" and "No gains without pains".

In over fifty years of gardening, forty-two years of which have been devoted to rose growing and exhibiting, I have yet to enjoy the experience of taking over a garden in which conditions were such that they could be considered to be even reasonably suitable for the growing of roses. The typical soil condition in our Vancouver area is light and sandy, freely intermixed with gravel, except for a few low spots and the dyked lands nearby in the Fraser River delta. The sandy soil is almost devoid of fertility, with hardpan at a depth of eight or nine inches, necessitating the addition of liberal quantities of compost, peat moss, rotted cow or barnyard manure drug well into the broken up hardpan. We have little or no trouble with drainage problems, provided an outlet is dug in the hardpan leading from the rose beds. Drainage is a very important item.

My roses are planted in the open, as we seldom get too much sunshine. Open fences on the east and south sides of the property do afford some shade for a few hours each day, but all rose plants receive at least seven hours sunshine daily, while the majority are in full sunshine, which they love.

Roses now in my established beds were planted in the orthodox manner, care being taken to see that they did not dry out before planting, and that the rather poor soil available in the garden was improved and fortified by the addition of organic material such as good compost 'Blue Whale' peat moss, and rotted cow manure to the rose beds.

Every effort was made to obtain and plant only first grade stock. There is no point in wasting time, fertilizer and spray on inferior plants, or inferior varieties for that matter. In my rose beds are four or five of each of possibly a dozen of the better exhibition varieties, three of each of varieties almost as successful at the shows as the few acknowledged leaders, and one or two of each of the better garden or decorative varieties, many of which have reasonably good form and often exceptionally good colour, but lack, as a rule, sufficient petals to qualify as strictly exhibition varieties. In the latter category are 'Opera' 'Virgo' 'Sutter's Gold' and others which will, in damp backward weather, often save the day when the heavier built varieties refuse to open.

As a precaution I plant one of each of the better exhibition varieties in partial shade to increase the chances of having at least a few exhibition blooms at show time, if blooms in the main beds in open sunlight are too far advanced.

Whether or not it pays to grow a large number of roses in order to have more plants to draw upon at show time depends on the amount of energy possessed by the gardener. Unless he is able to give the larger number of plants the attention they demand it is well to obey the old maxim "Don't bite off more than you can chew".

Timing is the art of having your blooms at the right stage for use on a given occasion, such as show time, and is very much of a gamble, as the weather can and does often upset the best laid timing plans. However, it is possible, by studying the behaviour of different varieties, to gain at least a useful knowledge of their flowering habits, the length of time elapsing from the date of pruning to when the blooms may be expected to reach the half open stage, which is the stage favoured by exhibitors for cutting the blooms, or the length of time from when the bud first shows colour until it reaches the cutting stage.

One soon learns the fleeting varieties, practically useless for exhibition purposes, and the very slow developers, such as 'Rex Anderson', 'Peace' and a few others. The late bloomers are pruned early and the early bloomers late, in an attempt, not always successful, to have as many blooms as possible on show day.

The first blooms of some varieties are invariably faulty and this can be remedied by 'pinching' the early stems. This pinching also

is beneficial where plants of some varieties, notably 'Chrysler Imperial' have a bad habit of producing a lot of blind growth in early spring. The new growth from the 'pinched' stems produces flowers in the normal way.

I long since found from personal experience that conservative simple methods in rose growing are best. Rose plants are living things and, like human beings, thrive on regular care and proper nourishment. There is a tendency on the part of some growers, given to fussing over their own imaginary ailments, to take their hypochondria with them into their rose garden, experimenting aimlessly and inflicting a variety of sprays, not always compatible, on their defenseless rose plants. A certain amount of experimenting is desirable and should be done intelligently on a few plants, where results can be observed easily.

I have found that unless I make a good job of thoroughly cleaning up the rose beds and adjacent area in late November, picking off all leaves from the rose plants and burning them, together with fallen leaves and other litter from the ground around the rose beds, followed by a dormant spray in January and regular spraying of Phaltan from pruning time on, black-spot will inevitably put in an appearance sooner or later. I even have to include my neighbor's 'Gloire de Dijon', a black spot fiend if ever there was one, in my clean up operations, but find that black spot can be controlled.

My roses are spaced from two feet to two and a half feet apart in the beds, which are five feet wide, allowing for three rows of plants, with the middle row being planted opposite the spaces between plants in th outside rows. This permits me to observe the plants when using my dutch hoe in cultivating and working up a dirt mulch, which I prefer to all other mulches. It helps aerate the soil.

I never let the roses lack water. It is an axiom that roses drink their food, not eat it. The greater water holding capacity soil has the less often will it be necessary to water. Liberal quantities of good compost incorporated in the rose beds at planting time, together with peat moss, help to put the soil into good physical condition, and further applications applied as dressings on the beds will prove of benefit, but care must be taken to prevent injury to plant roots near the surface. Cultivation and watering gradually take the dressing materials into the soil.

A plentiful supply of organic matter in the rose beds is useful in that it acts as a buffer if we become a little too generous when applying chemical fertilizers.

A popular fertilizer in our Vancouver area is that recommended by the National Rose Society of Great Britain, the formula for which follows: —

Nitrate of Potassium - - -	6 parts by weight
Sulphate of Ammonia - - -	3 parts by weight
Superphosphate of Calcium - -	16 parts by weight
Sulphate of Potassium - - -	8 parts by weight
Sulphate of Magnesium - -	2 parts by weight
Sulphate of Iron - - - -	½ part

Moderation and regular systematic care are the secrets of success in rose growing, whether for garden or exhibition purposes. In my rather light soil and with our abundant moisture, the application of the above mixture at the rate of a small handful to each bush at intervals of ten days, commencing April 1st, seems to suit the roses. The fertilizer is always watered into the soil immediately. In addition my roses receive liquid whale, a tablespoonful to a gallon of water, half a gallon to a bush, applied when the soil is wet, at least once every three weeks. Bone meal is applied liberally in the late autumn, being a safe soil conditioner with mild fertilizing properties.

Being a firm believer in foliar feeding as a supplement which is readily available to the plant I, at times, but not as regularly as I should, mix RA-PID-GRO, LIQUID WHALE, or one of the several other good foliar feed products with my spray at the strength recommended by the manufacturers, and apply it to the bushes, thus killing two birds with one stone.

Although the time has not yet arrived when we may dispense with all sprays and dusts for the control of fungus and insect pests, there are indications that it is not far off. Unfortunately many sprays and dusts, Phalton being one, leave a disfiguring residue on the leaves. Sometimes the effect of sprays on foliage is almost as objectionable as the damage caused by insect pests and fungus diseases. I have found that the necessity for spraying can be reduced somewhat by the finger and thumb method for insects and by applying a fairly strong spray of clean water from the hose *during a rain shower*. The aver-

age rain shower will not dislodge aphids but a good jet of water from the hose will.

Clean foliage free from damage of any kind is a *'must'* for the exhibitor. It is equally important to exercise the utmost care in getting blooms to the show bench in good condition. A reasonably good bloom with perfect foliage will win over a better bloom with poor foliage every time and, sad to relate, damage to foliage often is caused at the last moment by careless handling on the part of the exhibitor himself. I hang my head in shame, having been guilty in this respect far too often.

I imagine that in eastern Canada old man winter generally decides that low pruning will be the order of the day. Even here on the Pacific coast we have had to prune close to the bud union at least twice in the last seven years but, conditions permitting, I have always favoured moderate pruning when possible, saving as much good wood as possible. By good wood I mean canes in which the pith is a clear, near white colour and canes which are free from damage below the point at which it is desired to make the cut. I always cut away any snags at the base of the plant and also any canes which obviously have outlived their usefulness. It is a good idea to take a trowel and carefully take away some of the soil around the bud union and examine the plant base for signs of crown gall. It is often advocated that any plant showing crown gall be burned forthwith, but I'm sure this treatment is too drastic. I have several plants which, several years ago, had large crown galls near the bud unions. I carefully removed the galls, painted the affected portions from which the galls were removed, with full strength Orthorix, removed soil carefully from around the plant replacing the diseased soil with fresh soil, poured Orthorix at full strength over the fresh soil and am pleased to say the affected plants completely recovered.

Our pruning date is governed to some extent by the date of our June Rose show, and is usually the third week in March. If possible a bush rose should be pruned so that the centre is open with no canes crossing each other. Cuts should be made a quarter to three eighths of an inch above a good *'eye'*, remembering that the shoot or cane from that eye will aways grow in the direction the bud eye is pointing. The cut should slope downward from front to back, ending on the opposite side of the cane to the eye and level with it. If the weather is mild the cuts may bleed and many growers use a

tree paint or orange shellac to seal the cut end of the cane. This is a rather tiresome task, which is why I try to prune on a cool, even a cold day, when the sap is not running freely.

Under the heading of pruning we might fairly include disbudding, a very important operation which no exhibitor can afford to overlook. What is termed disbudding is the removal of all but one of the flower buds at the end of a stem. The bud left on the stem is usually, but not always, the centre bud. In a few cases the centre buds of certain varieties have a tendency to being split centred, and a side bud is left to carry on. The theory in disbudding is that the strength and other virtues which would have gone to the discarded buds will go to the one remaining bud. An exhibitor who does not practice disbudding will be under a definite handicap at the shows. It must be done at an early stage.

My allotted space is nearly exhausted. If I may be permitted to offer a word of advice to beginners — Seek advice in all quarters, from your nurseryman, from the books and from experienced rose growing friends, bearing in mind that the most voluble talkers are not necessarily the best informed, then try to rely upon yourself as much as possible. Try out new ideas on a few plants only, but if you are getting good results with the methods you employ, don't be in a hurry to change your methods until you are thoroughly satisfied that you have found a better way.

Don't look for trouble where none exists. For instance, if the soil in your neighborhood is uniformly alkaline, this will be generally known and peat moss will be in demand to help correct the trouble. Similarly if soil in a district is known to be very acid your gardening neighbors will know of it and will recommend the use of agricultural lime. However, roses do not object to a soil slightly on the acid side and lime should be applied in moderation and infrequently only as the need arises.

If in Vain We Toil

Charles H. Henning, N.D.H.,
Niagara Falls, Ontario

EACH year rose enthusiasts plant rose bushes or replace those killed by winter conditions. On an average, Canadians lose approximately five per cent of their roses each year. If nurserymen ceased to propagate replacements, one would hesitate to suggest the final outcome of some types or varieties. We are so accustomed to seeing our grounds gaily bedecked with roses for nearly six months of the year, it is almost impossible to visualize the garden without them. Yet for countless millions of years, vegetation on this earth consisted of only huge club mosses, monstrous ferns and gigantic horse tails. From those ancient times, flowering plants have slowly continued to develop in type and multiply in variety, aided by man.

Old documents indicate that the Greek naturalist Theophcastus made a study of roses about 350 B.C. When the Romans invaded Europe and Ancient Britain, roses from different Mediterranean regions were planted in the conquered land. A dozen different types of roses were recorded by a Roman naturalist during the life of Christ. From these few references, it is evident that throughout the centuries the rose has been appreciated as a garden treasure.

Since World War II there has occurred a renaissance of roses and a demand prevails for the old world roses of the early nineteenth century as well as modern hybrids. Many of the old types have been lost, due to neglect, or superceded by better forms, while others deteriorated as a result of poor vegetative propagation and loss of stamina.

Old-fashioned species roses may be out of place in a modern formal rose garden, but a collection arranged in a shrub border surrounding a modern planting will enhance its beauty and tie in the landscape. Many species produce rampant growth, which may be permitted to develop or if given a little judicious pruning, will

produce rewarding results. It is also evident that coddling or pampering is not a requisite in their culture. In general, most of them are exceedingly hardy, withstanding weather conditions that would cause many of the modern types to fail In retrospect, some of the surviving types must have been of substance to endure so much neglect. Many have interesting characteristics, perfume, an abundance of bloom, colorful seed "hips" and vivid autumn foliage.

Numerous hybrid varieties have also disappeared from cultivation, yet when they were first introduced, glowing reports and promises were proclaimed. Deterioration in some cases commenced within a few years after being considered worthy of an award. Hundreds of varieties over the years have been discarded, having never lived up to expectations. One of the possible causes is over-propagation or the use of unsuitable weak buds, taken from all types of growth, regardless of floral quality or plant vigor. Such inferior buds produce weak and poor plants, from which all possible buds again are often taken for further propagation. The end result is obvious — the production of inferior quality rose bushes that do not give satisfaction.

Methodical and selective propagation, involving the use of mature, plump buds from only robust, healthy bushes with perfect flowers, can lead to the production of good stock. This procedure may be claimed as impossible by some in the trade, as it limits the number of new bushes produced each year and cuts the profits of a commercial grower. The non-professional grower, however, can devote time and patience in selecting material for propagation and attain considerable compensation. Strains of varieties have been developed over the years by continued selection, until vast improvements have been achieved, so much so that the blooms are almost different from the originals.

Some of the present day hybrids are maintaining their original vigor; they are no doubt selected strains from a good grower, such as 'Frensham' or 'Ena Harkness'. Some strains of 'Peace' have large, perfectly-formed blooms, freely produced and supported on strong, healthy growth. Other bushes in the same location, but from another source, will be the reverse in quality. The criterion of the rose grower should be to have and produce only the best, and maintain a constant vigilance against the purchase of inferior stock.

Soils vary in their ability to produce good quality roses. Some of the best roses are found growing in medium loam with a well-drained

subsoil. Poor drainage results in poor roses. It is a fallacy to think they will thrive in clay; as a rule the bushes will struggle and exist for a short period of time only.

Constant care and good culture, with favourable soil and site, are essential in the growing of good roses. The correct amount of moisture, sunshine, air and favourable temperatures are all very necessary.

Freshly planted, healthy bushes, properly pruned, should produce growth from almost every domant bud. Some varieties when developing early growth are addicted to producing "blind shoots". This problem can be caused by low night temperatures or slight frost damage checking the growth. When "blinds" are apparent on a few growths, prune off two thirds of the growth to a strong portion of the new stem, encouraging strong basal buds to develop similar flowering shoots. If the whole bush is producing "blind" growths, it suggests there is something amiss with the general health and constitution of the plant, which could be caused by one of many factors. Improper and insufficient pruning could promote such a condition, due to the growth originating from partly frozen wood, which should have been removed during the spring pruning. If the development of "blind" shoots is repeated, after applying this remedy, the plant should be dug out and burnt.

When purchasing bushes, select only those having an inch or two of the understock between the roots and the bud union. Many are budded too high, having six inches between these two points. This is not good propagation. Bushes with long understock stems have to be planted too deeply to ensure placing the bud union below the soil surface. Consequently, the roots are placed in the bottom of a deep hole and buried at planting time. There should never be more than two or three inches of soil over the roots, plus a mulch, during the growing season. As with any plants placed too deeply in the soil, rose bushes will not grow well and in more cases than not, an early demise is inevitable.

We are all interested in growing perfect roses, but we are human and fail badly in one phase or another. Often we know what to do but never seem to carry it out and consequently we continue to struggle with our roses.

"If in vain we toil, blame the method not the soil".

— *Author unknown*

How I Grow My Roses

A. Dick, B.Sc., M.D.,
Glasgow, Scotland

IF time permitted I could write a book on this subject but in the space of a few pages I must restrict my remarks to the basic essentials of successful rose growing. Let me say at the onset there are many ways of cultivating roses and if you are satisfied with your results there is certainly no reason why you should change your methods. I have now grown roses for over 30 years and during that time have experimented with methods of planting, pruning, feeding and spraying. Quite honestly, my methods have changed very little after 30 years except in relation to the time of pruning; this is now carried out slightly earlier than previously. I hope I might be able to give some encouragement and advice to the beginner so that his, or her, roses will be well grown; with good cultivation, abundance of high quality blooms will be forthcoming and I can only hope that readers will obtain as much pleasure from their roses as I have from mine.

Let me deal first with planting because I consider this to be the most important single factor governing success. Time spent in preparing beds and in careful planting is well spent, because on the average a bed of roses may be expected to last at least ten years. I prefer to grow roses in beds having three rows with two feet each way between individual bushes; a few extra vigorous varieties are given two and a half feet each way. My garden slopes south to north with a gradient of 1:7. The soil is a heavy clay loam varying in depth from 12 to 21 inches, on top of a heavy blue clay sub-soil. In view of the gradient, drainage is adequate but has been assisted by land drains because I consider it is so essential that the ground does not become water-logged during the winter months. New beds are generally prepared in late September at least one month before planting time. Where possible they are double delved incorporating plenty of well rotted farmyard manure and some coarse bone meal

in the lower spit. The subsoil must not be brought to the surface. After the soil has settled the position for the bushes is marked ready for planting when the roses arrive. As novelties are always in demand one must order early to avoid disappointment. I prefer to plant in November or early December before my heavy soil becomes really wet and cold, but if this is not possible then the bushes are heeled in and planting delayed until March.

To provide good anchorage I plant with the roots pointing in the direction of the prevailing wind (S.W.). An opening approximately 12 to 15 inches wide and at least 6 inches deep is made on the appropriate side of the marking cane and the bush planted with the roots well spread out in a fan-shaped fashion over as wide an area as possible. Any long tap roots are shortened to approximately 10 inches. A spadeful of nice dry loam mixed with an equal quantity of peat is spread over the roots, a handful of bone meal is added and the top soil is replaced firmly so that the union of the rose with the understock is exactly at surface level. Following any frosts it is important to make sure that the soil is firm around the newly planted bushes.

The replacement of bushes in an established bed is another proposition and to obtain best results it is desirable or even essential, to change the soil around the bush to be planted. So often one has seen an old bush pulled out and a new variety condemned simply because it was pushed into the same hole and was therefore doomed to failure.

We come now to the controversial point on which no two rosarians will agree, namely when to prune and how much to take off the rose trees. In Scotland I recommend that pruning should not take place until severe frosts are over; generally this is about mid-March but on occasion I have commenced pruning early in February. It is essential that roses should be pruned while they are in a dormant state and it is quite wrong to wait until the sap is running and the growth is well developed before starting to prune. If new bushes cannot be planted until the spring then they can conveniently be pruned at the time of planting.

My method is entirely orthodox. First I cut out all dead or weak wood and then I leave the centre of the bush free by pruning four or five main branches to an outward pointing eye. Generally I

practice moderate pruning on both hybrid teas and floribundas shortening the previous years' growth by approximately one half. It is unnecessary to prune really hard for exhibition quality blooms. Light pruning is useful if a rose hedge of a strong growing variety like 'Queen Elizabeth' or 'Peace' is desired. With newly planted roses it is probably best to prune fairly hard the first year although in heavy soils I do not consider that this is essential, and moderate pruning will also give satisfactory results.

I have already stressed the importance of the preparation of beds prior to the planting of roses. Fertility of soil in the rose garden must however be maintained. The addition of adequate organic matter is most important owing to its high content of bacteria and other microorganisms which are largely responsible for the maintenance of soil fertility. Many types of organic material may be added, farmyard manure, compost, peat, leaf mould, straw or even sawdust. Personally I prefer well-rotted manure or peat. This is applied after pruning, preferably in April, and it should be lightly forked under the surface without of course, disturbing the roots. This method appears to be superior to the application of a surface mulch and I can then hoe freely during the summer months allowing proper aeration of the top soil.

The application of organic material must be combined with that of a fertiliser, either self prepared or purchased from a nurseryman. Without elaborating on physiology it is important to remember that plants require a constant supply of nutrients rather than an overdose at one time. Small applications are accordingly more effective than a single large application, which could lead to water passing from the plant to the soil thus causing abnormalities of growth. The main ingredients of rose fertilisers include nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. I can recommend a fertiliser consisting of two parts by weight dried blood, two parts super phosphates and one part sulphate of potash; to these I generally add a little magnesium sulphate and ferrous sulphate. The mixture is applied after forking the beds in April, uniformly at two ozs. per square yard and further applications are made every three weeks until the end of July. Sometimes I apply a final dressing of potash in late August to harden the wood for winter.

Rose disease is not specially prevalent in the rather cool, wet climate of the West of Scotland. Mildew and Black Spot are the

main fungus infections I encounter; rust is rarely seen. Of pests greenfly and caterpillars may be found early in the season but do not cause difficulty in recognition or control. Regarding the control of mildew and Black Spot it is important to remember that preventive spraying is essential and one should not wait until these diseases are established before taking action. For mildew I recommend Karathane and for Black Spot, Captan, using the proportions recommended by the manufacturers; I have seen no harm resulting from the use of a combined spray to which an insecticide has also been added. A first spray with Captan is given immediately after pruning and then the combined spray is applied at fortnightly intervals during the growing season. Difficulty with control is most likely to be found in a really wet season when the fungicides are obviously washed from the foliage and are less effective. My advice to the novice would be to select vigorous disease resistant varieties.

I think there is little doubt that our rose hybridisers are striving to obtain such vigorous bushes which will not succumb to disease. Many of the modern roses come into such a category and I conclude with a brief list of the newer roses which I have found to be relatively disease free and which bloom well in the rather wet climate of the West of Scotland.

Hybrid Teas	*Floribundas*
1. Ballet	1. All Gold
2. Gold Crown	2. Dorothy Wheatcroft
3. Mischief	3. Evelyn Fisson
4. Piccadilly	4. Iceberg
5. Pink Favourite	5. Orangeade
6. Rose Gaujard	6. Orange Sensation
7. Stella	7. Paddy McGredy
8. Super Star	8. Paprika
9. Wendy Cussons	9. Red Dandy

The Book Shelf

SHRUB ROSES OF TODAY

By Graham Stuart Thomas, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.

(Phoenix House, Limited, 10-13 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2, England)

(Price £2.2.0)

Readers who are familiar with Mr. Thomas' earlier work, "The Old Shrub Roses" — now in its fourth, revised edition — will welcome the appearance of "Shrub Roses of To-Day" as a valuable addition to Rose literature. While this book should be of interest to all students of Rose history its particular appeal will be to those whose horizons extend above and beyond the narrow limits of currently publicized Hybrid Teas and Floribundas. The author is universally recognized as one of the foremost authorities on Shrub Roses, both old and modern. He is not only a Director of a leading British nursery which specializes in these types but is Consultant to the Royal Horticultural Society, Gardens Advisor to The National Trust, and a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London. While well known as a writer Mr. Thomas is also a talented artist and skilled photographer.

The volume under review covers the history, changing fashions and characters of Roses in general, proceeding thence to descriptions of the more important — from a garden standpoint — wild species and their hybrids, and later to subsequent developments leading to the evolution and uses of modern Shrub types. This work is profusely illustrated, both in natural colour and monochrome, and is recommended to all those who wish to extend their knowledge of the Rose in its less known forms. — DOGROSE

THE WORLD OF ROSES *By Bertram Park, O.B.E., V.M.H.*

(George G. Harrap & Co., Limited, 182 High Holborn, London,

W.C.1, or W. H. Smith & Son, Limited, Bridge House, Lambeth, London, S.E. 1, England.)

(Price £3.5.0)

Not since the publication some thirty years ago of the late J. Horace McFarland's "Roses of the World in Colour" have we had such a wealth of excellent photography of Rose subjects as is now presented for our enjoyment and enlightenment by Mr. Bertram Park who is not only an eminent Rosarian but is acknowledged to be an exceedingly skilful photographer. He is a Vice-President of The National Rose Society of Great Britain and is the capable successor to the late, great Courtney Page as Honorary Editor of that Society's Annual. Mr. Park is well known internationally as a Judge of Roses and is an amateur hybridizer with several noteworthy accomplishments to his credit.

No fewer than 230 Roses of various types are portrayed in colour, a vast majority of the varieties illustrated being very true to life. Unfortunately there are a few such as Picture, Lal, Spartan and Vogue which seem to have received something less than justice but this circumstance may be due to variations in climatic conditions between England and Eastern Canada.

In his introductory paragraphs Mr. Park furnishes a thumb-nail sketch of Rose development from the beginning of recorded history down to modern times, and following the beautiful illustrations there appear brief descriptive notes on each of the varieties shown.

This is indeed a unique volume which will be treasured not only by Rose lovers but also by those who appreciate the art of masterly photography. — DOGROSE

Black Spot and Winter Killing of Roses

Dr. E. W. Lyle, Plant Pathologist
Texas Rose Research Foundation, Inc.

IT may seem odd that someone as far south as East Texas should write about a disease and its effect on the winter killing of roses. There has been experience with it, however, and it seems appropriate to re-emphasize something that may have been overlooked in recent years; that is the importance of defoliation by the black spot disease, or the weakening by other disease or insect troubles, as the reason why winter injury may be severe. I am sure this pertains to the growing of roses in Canada as well as in most parts of the United States. In some locations the roses may survive and in others with the same varieties they may succumb and yet be in close proximity to each other. Differences in maturity do exist.

There actually is and often has been reported the wide difference in natural hardiness of the many varieties of roses. Much has been said concerning this point in the November 1962 issue of the "American Rose Magazine" in which four authors reviewed their findings under the heading of "Winter Killing". Only by inference in one case was the matter of disease control related to viability or survival. It is encouraging to note, however, that in "The Canadian Rose Annual 1962", Fred H. Rogalski of the Detroit Rose Society, included the statement: "Plants should be sprayed for the control of disease until they are dormant". This was given in his report on "Winter Protection" for roses.

Before getting into the main topic being presented, you may wonder why there is an organization in Texas that is interested in roses, including their winter killing. So in brief, there is an area in the vast pine woods section of East Texas where the field production or commercial growing of rose bushes is a main agricultural

business. Here is one of the world's largest production centers for the propagation of roses used in outdoor planting, and from which bushes are shipped each year to most of the states and provinces on this continent, and to many locations elsewhere. About twenty to twenty-five million rose bushes are distributed from here annually, with about three hundred local nurserymen involved in the business. The area of production extends about fifty miles radius from the City of Tyler, and nursery growing of roses has continued for more than sixty years. The Texas Rose Research Foundation, Inc., was started in 1946 with the purpose of improving the quality and production methods for the growing and handling of rose bushes. The soil in the area is slightly acid and favorable to rose propagation. Most of the rose field areas are very sandy, well drained, and favorable for root development. The location provides a long growing season; the average is 245 days per year. There is a fifty year average of two to five inches of rain each month of the year, and only rarely is supplemental irrigation beneficial. This is done in some instances. Cool weather in the fall is conductive to good maturity of the bushes, and in East Texas the average first frost comes in mid-November about a month ahead of the main digging and harvesting of the rose crop.

It may come as a surprise to some to learn that in this region of the south, the minimum winter temperature usually reaches as low as 20°F.; also over the past few decades, there has been an average of about an inch of snow each year. One of the few extreme minimum temperatures of 2°F., occurred January 12, 1962, and a few years ago in one season the East Texas area had as much as eight inches of snow. So the area does have some experience with winter hardiness. The cool fall season preceding the winter is most important and helpful in development of good maturity in the bushes. This is evidenced here in the garden growing in addition to the field culture, the Tyler Municipal Rose Garden having some 27,000 bushes of about 400 varieties. Much experience has been gained from the municipal garden after the main crops have been removed from the fields and placed in or sent to refrigerated storages by the first of January each season.

The importance of disease control and its effect on maturity and winter hardiness has been demonstrated here in East Texas with respect to one disease more than anything else. Some regions on the

'GARVEY' (H.T.)
'McGredy's Yellow'×'Karl Herbst'
Raised by Samuel McGredy, Portadown
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1960 AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1961
By kind permission of the National Rose Society

continent may have devitalization due to rust, mildew, red spider mite, or some other disease or insect pest. In East Texas, and in most of the United States, the defoliation by black spot is a main factor causing a weakened condition of the bushes. So far in the Texas fields, powdery mildew has been a minor problem, rust is unknown, and there is no insect affecting the growth that requires general treatment.

Due to the frequency of rains, particularly in the summer months, the black spot disease can cause rapid defoliation, and under the East Texas conditions, regular applications of the best of the newer spray fungicides have proved to be as much or more than ninety per cent effective in control of black spot. It accounts for the production of good, mature rose bushes that can tolerate the cold of winter more consistently than ever before. In only about one year in ten is the weather of such nature that treatment to prevent black spot is unnecessary in the area. It is from the fungicide experiments for control of black spot that this report is based.

One of the best demonstrations of the value of fungicide spraying in controlling black spot and preventing winter damage was observed here in 1959. A field area had been sprayed regularly and thoroughly except for one outside row. It was left unsprayed because the nurseryman was reluctant to double back with his three-row machine just to cover one row. The result was much defoliation from black spot in the one row of 'Golden Charm' variety, and none or almost none in the next row of the same variety just fifty-two inches away. Temperatures as low as 38°F. occurred in October, but on November 7, 1959, it reached 17°F. It was enough to kill nearly every plant in the unsprayed row, yet the rows of the same variety right next to it, and also the remainder of the field, tolerated the cold and were healthy, fine, marketable bushes. How much lower the temperature could have been, and the healthy plants stood it, is not known. However, when the temperature did get to one of the all time lows here of 2°F. on January 12, 1962, little or no harm was seen with the well matured roses in the gardens here or to those still left in the fields. It was proof of what maturity and hardiness could be developed by proper conditioning and treatment.

Actually, good maturity in roses must occur relatively often in the northern states and in Canada where below zero temperatures occur annually, or there would be complete loss of certain varieties that

are considered to be tender. 'Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria' variety introduced in 1891 still is in existence and commonly grown in some locations. Other varieties thought tender are 'Talisman' (and its related varieties), 'Comtesse Vandal', 'Caledonia', 'Eclipse', 'Montezuma', 'Better Times', 'Picture', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Pinocchio', 'Circus', etc. Yet many of these continue to live successfully in the colder climates; it must be that good maturity has been developed either by escaping disease or by means used to prevent it.

Now it is possible to predict or measure the maturity or hardiness of roses. The nurserymen often have starch tests made with sample canes from their bushes to judge if it is time to take budwood for further propagation or for taking the bushes from the fields and placing them in storage. When the budwood is mature, it is possible to keep it under proper refrigeration for as long as two years, and then get good results with it in field propagation. It is maturity such as this that contributes to the protection of bushes during the winter months in climates where freeze damage is expected. Home garden care against diseases such as black spot can have much importance to the amateur, the same as it does for the nurseryman to develop hardiness under field conditions.

It has been mentioned earlier the damage that can occur from defoliation by black spot during the summer months if there is frequent rainfall. There is little need to cite the reports that show the correlation between rainfall (or wetting the foliage from watering) and incidence of black spot. The observations here are that defoliation progresses rapidly with warm, wet weather if black spot is present. The actual temperature average is about 70° or 80°F. for rapid leaf shedding; it is much slower when the temperature is below 50°F. The weather records for Southern Canada indicate that black spot in the summer months can be conductive to defoliation by this disease, and influence the survival during the winter. It might be well to point out here the importance of cane lesions in carrying over of black spot through the winter, a fact that was described in 1918 by N. L. Alcock in England. It certainly applies to many parts of this continent.

To complete this report, an account should be presented about some of the fungicides that have proved best here for control of black spot and mildew. Unfortunately from the viewpoint of winter hardiness, the check plots which were without fungicide from spring

on, were dug and weighed at harvest time along with all the treated plots; so at no time were they subjected to the test of winter killing. It is quite probable that some of these same treatments are being utilized elsewhere and comparison with the data given here may be of interest.

The 1961 rose fungicide experiment, with "Peace" variety, was started with the first spray treatment on June 28th and continued through October 25th, with the first six applications at regular weekly intervals, and the last six regularly every other week to bring out differences in residual effect of the various compounds. The bushes were dug and weighed November 15-25, 1961. Black spot was the main disease, but mildew finally did occur to some extent. Black spot was not as prevalent in late season as much as would normally be expected, but there was a significant difference between treatments in the over-all season development as expressed in terms of weight of bushes. Disease control in contrast with defoliation effect accounted for the main differences. The quality and maturity of the bushes probably was better than directly proportionate to the records on weights. The best sprays caused up to a third or more heavier bushes; this would compare with about half what was obtained in some other years when black spot was more severe or lasted for a longer time. It would account also for little or no die-back occurrence, even in the canes of the check plots.

Spraying was done at about 350 pounds pressure and 200 gallons per acre rate each application. Plots were three rows wide (52 inches between rows) and 35 feet long (about 100 bushes weighed per plot) with four randomized replicates for each treatment. A single row treated with one formulation full length of the field separated one series of plots from the next, a spacing of less than four feet having been found previously to be all that was necessary to separate and prevent conflict of one treatment with another. A one-row tractor sprayer was used at constant speed and with the same nozzle settings for all treatments. Two nozzles were on each side of the row, the two lower ones were about four inches above the ground, the two upper ones about 18 inches higher; all nozzles were pointed upward about 40 degrees.

Only negligible chemical damage or toxicity was evidenced from any of the fungicides. Rainfall was about two to seven inches each

month during the spray treatments; 99°F. was the highest temperature for any day.

1961 Rose Fungicide Experiment

Treatments in Order of Effectiveness	Amount of Chemical per 100 gallons	*Rating Oct. 24 Black Spot	Mildew	#Bushes Weighed	Av. Wt. 10 Bushes	Incr. Over Check
1. Manzate + DuP. Sp. St.	1.25# : 2 oz.	2.0	2.5	392	10.2#	42%
2. Dithane M-22 + B1956	1.25# : 2 oz.	1.0	3.0	412	10.0	39
3. Phaltan + Isotox	1.25# : 3 pts.	2.5	1.5	405	9.6	33
4. Manzate + Plyac	1.25# : 2 oz.	2.0	3.0	379	9.3	29
5. Dithane M-22 + Plyac	1.25# : 2 oz.	1.0	3.5	404	9.2	28
6. ML-627	1.25#	5.0	1.5	429	8.9	24
7. Phaltan	1.25#	3.5	1.5	372	8.8	22
8. Phaltan + B1956	1.25# : 2 oz.	3.0	2.0	398	8.5	18
9. Dodine + B1956	0.25# : 2 oz.	4.0	3.0	412	8.4	17
10. Dodine	0.25#	5.0	3.0	379	8.2	14
11. Actidione-Captan	2.14#	5.0	1.0	447	8.2	14
12. Rose Aid	3 pts.	6.0	3.0	398	8.1	12
13. EP-166 + B1956	0.5# : 2 oz.	(discontinued, poor results)				
14. C-275 + B1956	0.4# : 2 oz.	(discontinued, poor results)				
15. Check, No Fungicide after June 14		7.0	3.0	378	7.2	

The maneb fungicides (Manzate and Dithane M-22) and Phaltan were very effective in controlling black spot; Phaltan and Acti-dione but not maneb were partially beneficial against powdery mildew, with the other compounds listed not controlling mildew in the way they were used. Spreader sticker agents such as Triton B-1956, DuPont Spreader Sticker, and Plyac were safe and advantageous with the maneb formulations, but did not seem desirable for the one tried with Phaltan. Dodine (formerly called Cyprex) had a very short residual action, but was good at the low concentration when applied weekly; it was found previously to be toxic at higher concentrations when used repeatedly at weekly intervals. Dodine did have excellent spread without an additive to the formulation. Only the No. 11 formulation had enough residue on the foliage to be objectionable from the repeated use; even it was not bad at the 200 gallons rate per acre each time.

The current 1962 season has brought in some new formulations in the continuing experiments. It is too early to report on these yet

Difference for significance between treatments at 5% level is (SD) = 0.56 lbs. per 10 bushes, or 11% for differences in increase over check.

*Rating for black spot and mildew is from 1 to 10, estimate of foliage infected, average of 4 replicates. A total of 5,969 bushes weighed.

except in a preliminary way. In the trials here in the past, control of powdery mildew has seemed difficult if the chemical treatments were withheld until the disease appeared. The 1962 trials included the addition of certain chemicals throughout the season, to determine the tolerance as well as to see if it would aid for mildew prevention. The three compounds compared and added to Phaltan for the fourteen applications (May 30 - October 17) were Acti-dione, Karathane, and wettable sulfur. The concentrations used were 1.25 lbs. of Phaltan per 100 gallons of spray, with Acti-dione at 0.31 lbs., Karathane at 0.5 lbs., and wettable sulfur at 0.5 lbs. for the three comparisons. All gave good results this season in a block of Christian Dior variety, with little or no disease showing during the period of treatment. It must be said that mildew was scarce in the location, but it was good to know that the combinations as used were safe.

In conclusion and to summarize, it is known that defoliation by black spot can weaken the bushes and make them liable to winter injury. It is just as probable that other disease and insect troubles also can make the rose bushes subject to winter kill. Chemical treatments in the form of fungicides and insecticides now are available to keep the bushes healthy and make them winter hardy. This will supplement the benefits known to exist as varietal differences, where certain kinds of roses do have inherent traits to form hard canes with much wood and little pith, and to accumulate carbohydrates into the cells that reduce the hazards of winter freezing. The greatest maturity is induced when the bushes retain luxuriant or abundant foliage during the growing cycle, when no late fertilizing is done that creates soft growth, and when there is a gradual cooling period leading to the time of freezing weather. Cool weather maturity is superior to any that can be obtained in warmer seasons.

Finally, since bud unions and root systems of roses cannot survive extreme cold as much as the canes, it still will be necessary in many regions to use soil mounds and mulch materials to give added protection against freezes.

Foliar Feeding of Plants

W. H. Perron, B.S.A.,
Montreal, Quebec

I graduated from Macdonald College of McGill University in 1923 after winning the Minister of Agriculture's prize for horticulture and was immediately employed by a well known Montreal seed firm to work with florist growers and market growers. In the Spring and Fall months I looked after some landscape work.

In 1927 I received two scholarships for postgraduate work abroad. I finally decided to study in Europe and chose Paris as my headquarters. After visiting a few horticultural centres of learning I enlisted at l'Ecole Municipale et Départementale de St-Mandé (Bois de Vincenne) where budding horticulturists receive a very practical course in parks and *"promenade"* management and upkeep.

I made arrangements to work extra hours each day and on Sundays, and at the end of one year I received a two year course diploma with *"mention très bien"*.

During the summer vacations I spent most of my time visiting places of interest in England (Kew Gardens, Royal Horticultural Society's trial grounds at By-Fleet, the Rothamsted Experimental Station, etc.); in France, the Bagatelle Rose Gardens, Roseraie de l'Hay, parks, playgrounds, promenades and nurseries. I also took in the gardens, parks and nurseries of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Belgium.

In 1929 I started my own seed and nursery business in a very small way as W. H. Perron & Co. Ltd., Seedsmen & Nurserymen, at 929 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal. Although I have done fairly well in the seed business I have always been a nurseryman at heart. At first our nursery consisted of two vacant lots, then, we rented 6 acres of land, followed by the purchase of 17 acres at l'Abord-à-Plouffe, and a few years ago we established a 78 acre nursery 12 miles from Chomedey, at Côte Cachée, Ste-Thérèse, where the land is fairly

good and, at present, all tile drained. There we have drilled four artesian wells and built large water reservoirs. This permits us to apply liquid fertilizers when and where wanted while distributing water in times of need, with the help of a modern aluminum portable irrigation system. We change our solutions in the reservoirs to meet growing requirements, at a minimum cost.

How I became interested in foliar feeding of plants. It took me some time to convince myself that it could work. I had learned at college that all plant nutrients had to enter the plant through tiny root hairs as soluble salts and be drawn to the leaves through capillary action and there transformed into available plant food; that there were three essential basic elements, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash; that it was very important for the up-to-date grower to learn all he could about soil analysis in order to put into that soil a more or less balanced diet.

In 1950 I came across an article in *Popular Gardening* by Dr. P. P. Pirone of the New York Botanical Gardens, entitled *'Now They Are Feeding Plants Through the Leaves'*. It impressed me very much and I decided to experiment with half a dozen brands of instant fertilizers that we were already offering to our customers, without having too much faith in them. Two of them were in liquid form and quite costly; the others were in granular form, including the latest arrival, Ra-Pid-Gro.

Mr. Teuscher of the Montreal Botanical Gardens had already experimented with it and was more than pleased with the results obtained. In fact, he spoke so hightly of this instant fertilizer that I could no longer resist the temptation of finding out the facts for myself through some kind of comparison.

I chose a fairly good piece of land between two buildings and planted one dozen roses, 2 plants each of six ornamental shrubs, 2 plants each of six fruit trees, one dozen French lilacs and one dozen conifers. The conifers were planted balled and burlapped. We followed the directions and the roots and balls were dipped into the solutions for a minute or so and planting was done immediately. As soon as the leaves began to come out on the roses and shrubs, we thoroughly sprayed the foliage of all shrubs and conifers, two plants each with the 6 different kinds of instant fertilizers in our store. Spraying was done every two weeks until the end of August. Captan

and Vitaspra were added to the nutrient solutions to control diseases, chewing and sucking insects.

Right through the growing season we noticed that the plants that were foliar fed looked much better than those in the nursery that had received only a spring application of 4-12-4 fertilizer. This was specially noticeable on the roses, which had dark green thick leaves and many more stems and flowers.

The leaves on the lilacs were so much larger, thicker, with very plump buds and in fact, the buds were so plump and large that we did not think that they would come through the winter.

I found that all the instant fertilizers used helped the plants in various degrees, the top performer, however, was Ra-Pid-Gro. The beneficial results were noticeable on the conifers as well as on the deciduous ornamentals.

Towards the end of October we decided to remove all these plants to another part of our nursery to make room for our new Garden Centre. We have never seen transplants with so many roots before. As a rule, French hybrid lilacs make very little growth the first year planted. Customers used to mention to us that their newly planted hybrid lilacs, although seemingly alive, had more or less "stayed put". In this instance, there was such an amount of fibrous roots that we had to cut around each plant with a round mouth shovel to remove the plants with the balls to another location. To our great surprise, these hybrid lilacs with thick and large leaves, and what seemed to be overgrown flower buds, came through the winter in far better shape than the ordinary run of nursery-grown or imported lilacs. This was also true of the other ornamentals; except for the roses which did not have that extra quantity of fibrous roots that one could expect.

In the case of the conifers, fibrous roots had come right through the burlap 2 to 3½", and the balls looked like masses of fibrous roots. In the case of the non-treated balls, juts a few roots here and there came through the burlap to the extent of 1 to 2". The top growths were longer, thicker and darker green. To me and those who saw the experiments it was proof without a doubt that plants benefit quickly and immensely through regular applications of liquid plant food to their foliage; that all so-called instant fertilizers are beneficial to plants when applied according to the directions; that some are better, surer and more economical to use than others. Mr.

H. Teuscher mentioned in his article on foliar feeding of indoor plants "the fertilizer that has given us by far the best results is Ra-Pid-Gro" (February 1954) "the results we have had have been so good, almost miraculous, that we recommend this procedure most highly to others". I for one, in the light of results obtained, do share his views.

Some of my conclusions may seem to some of our readers more or less reliable because our experiments were not carried out according to the latest scientific measured technique. They are the results of clearly visible or naked eye observations, followed by what I consider practical methods of nursery operations and management that have been a help to us in growing better crops in less time at lesser cost.

I am the first one to realize that I still have a great deal to learn and a long way to go before rating as an efficient nurseryman. Foliar feeding has been a great help to us in helping solve our growing problems.

Presently, our main sources of instant soluble plant foods are Nu-Green, Instant Vigoro and Ra-Pid-Gro. I do like Ra-Pid-Gro for roses, French hybrid lilacs and everygreens; also, for spraying the leaves of our vegetable and flower trials. This practice gives us a better balanced plant growth, earlier, firmer and more abundant flowers and fruits. Peppers produced a crop a full week earlier, when foliar fed. I have found foliar feeding to be very beneficial to raspberry, strawberry, gooseberry and currant bushes, and, specially so on garden mums. As a matter of fact, I would not think of growing them without feeding the plants through the leaves. Dr. G. Ellington Jorgenson wrote an interesting article in *Popular Gardening* in 1952, entitled *"Loud and Lively Enthusiasm for Feeding Plants Through Leaves"*, and, in 1956, *"Foliar Feeding, It Really Works"*.

For the last 7 years we have added Ra-Pid-Gro to our spraying mixture for fruit trees in our experimental orchard (pears, plums, cherries and apples). The trees were sprayed from 6 to 10 times during the summer season. No other fertilizer was added to the soil. They soon became thriftier with larger and thicker leaves. Bi-annual bearers, such as Duchess, Melba, Mantet, Margaret Pratt, Hume, etc., after 4 years of the treatment began to bear fruits every year. This last summer, only one tree (Tetofsky) did not bear a crop.

All the others, including the plums and pears, bore a tremendous crop. The splendid results obtained may be due in part to other causes such as favourable weather conditions, etc., but, the fact remains, however, that our orchard never looked so good and the crop never so large.

Foliar feeding may not be a cure-all for plant ills, but it is certainly an extremely valuable stimulant which, when handled properly, enhances gardening pleasure — and profit. I have said nothing about adding to the nutrient solutions antibiotics, such as Terramycin. I have not experimented with it myself, but I believe it has possibilities. Research men can handle this better than I can.

The Canadian Rose Society

THIS year, on Saturday, June 22nd, The Canadian National Rose Show will be held in the High School, Wright Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario, which is on Yonge Street a few miles north of Toronto.

As this show will mark the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of our Society plans are being laid for an especially fine show, and we hope all our members and their friends will plan on visiting this great spectacle of beauty and see all the old favourites, and the newest roses, as grown by the experts.

Rose Growing in Manitoba

Mrs. W. A. MacDonald
Winnipeg

ONCE upon a time most people believed that tender roses could not be grown successfully in Manitoba. How wrong they were! We now have thirty-two Horticultural Societies in our Province, and rose classes are featured in all their shows.

Our growing season is short, and conditions can be completely different from one year to another. For instance, 1961 was a summer of persistent drought; mulching and watering were our main tasks then, but we had no trouble with insects or disease. In 1962 we had an excessive rainfall, and we had to concentrate on spraying and dusting more frequently than in a normal year. However, once a person has planted a rose-bush and watched it bloom, the "fever" takes hold. He, or she, becomes a dedicated rosarian who wants to plant more and more roses, and to convert anyone else who will listen. You have all heard the old rhyme:

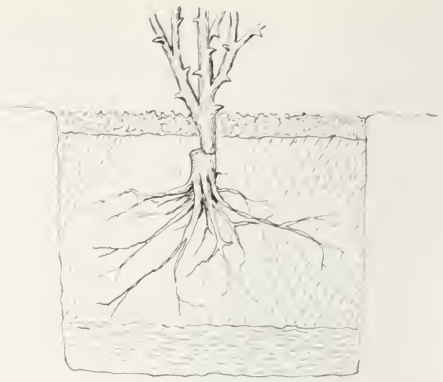
"The difference between the Optimist
And the Pessimist is quite droll.
The Optimist sees the dough-nut,
The Pessimist sees the hole."

Well, we see the dough-nut, so we take our weather as it comes, adjusting our methods as necessary. We even boast about the vigour and tenacity of our roses — they grow in spite of us and our often adverse conditions.

Probably there is not a great deal of difference between the Manitoban way of growing roses and the way you operate in other parts of Canada. However, in order to give a good idea of our cultivation methods, perhaps we should start with Spring and take you through our year.

Removal of winter protection is our first task. In a normal spring we start to remove the coverings, a little at a time, somewhere near

the end of April. We do this with our fingers crossed, watching the weather; if there is a frost warning, we do a quick job of replacing covers temporarily. When our winter protection is finally removed and the rose-beds are cleaned up, we can turn our attention to any new roses that are to be planted.



Spread roots carefully when planting.

Courtesy Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation

Generally speaking, May is our month for planting, but much depends on the weather and the condition of the soil, of course. There are various opinions about the preparation of the site to be planted, but we all agree that there must be good drainage where roses are to grow.

Some rosarians excavate to a depth of about 16″-18″, separating the topsoil from the soil taken from below. When filling in, they first replace the top-soil which has been mixed with peat moss or other organic material — proportion 1 in 3. The lower layer of soil which was set aside is then mixed with the same proportion of peat moss, etc., and is used to complete the filling in.

Another opinion — we like this one — is that soil which will produce good lawns or vegetables will produce good roses. In this case, the hole for the bush is dug and peat moss or other organic material is mixed with the soil as it is replaced.

Before planting bare-root roses, we soak them for several hours in water, taking care always that the roots are never exposed to sun or wind after they are unwrapped. The soil in the bottom of the hole is loosened, and a small mound of earth is made in the centre. This forms a firm base on which to set the bush so that the roots may be spread out to avoid crowding or coiling up. In this region it is necessary to set the bud union below the surface; the popular depth is 1″-2″ below. Each rosarian makes sure, however, that the bush is not planted too deeply — it can be "smothered".

When the bush has been placed in position, and the prepared soil worked in around the roots, the hole is about three-quarters filled and the soil tramped firmly. Water, to which has been added some Vitamin B-1 Solution, is poured into the hole and this is allowed to soak in; after this, the rest of the soil is replaced loosely. Our final step is to mound soil up around the canes to protect them from sun and drying winds for the first week or ten days.

Usually our winter weather has done so much pruning that our established roses have to make a new start from soil level each spring. However, even when some of the previous year's canes survive, we wait until we see signs of growth before we start to prune; wood which has apparently survived the winter is not always productive. When the time for action comes, we remove dead and broken canes, also those which may show signs of crowding others. Where surviving canes show growth, we prune as lightly as possible if we desire earlier bloom. The new roses have usually been pruned by the nurseries before we receive them, and we leave these alone until we can see how they are developing.

"Prevention is easier than cure". Therefore, we start our campaign against pests and diseases as soon as we are able to work in the garden. A regular programme is a necessity. Our best procedure is to spray and/or dust weekly, from the beginning of the season until the end.

Some years ago, when we first took to rose culture in our own garden, we read in Dr. Westcott's book, "Anyone can grow Roses", that there were about 500 insect pests and at least half that number of rose diseases. "What a grim prospect", we thought. However, we were cheered to read, in a later chapter, that she hoped this information would not deter the reader from the fun of growing roses. It didn't, because we studied the facts about "Rose Enemies" and learned how simple it is to prevent trouble. Whatever the material we favour, be it spray or dust, we use it regularly; we all realize that there is danger in erratic treatment.

In Manitoba we use practically the same chemicals as our fellow rosarians across Canada. To name a few, there are Captan, Ferbam, Lime-Sulphur used as fungicides; DDT, Malathion, Aramite, Kelthane, and Black Leaf 40 used as insecticides. There are also various complete Rose Dusts. Every grower has a favourite prepara-

tion, chosen on the basis of performance; that which pleases one does not always suit another. Our personal preference is for Tri-ogen, an all-purpose spray, which eliminates the task of trying to diagnose trouble — it takes care of everything.

As with all other phases of rose culture, there are varied opinions on the use of fertilizer. However, it is generally considered that newly-planted bushes should not need extra fertilizing in their first season.

As for our established roses, it is usual to make three applications of some good fertilizer during the growing season — one soon after pruning, one after the first blooming period, and one later on. This last application may be made towards the end of July, but never after the middle of August; it is undesirable to stimulate any new growth late in our season. It is unnecessary to name the fertilizers; they are nationally known. Foliar feeding is popular but, as the experts remind us, this is only supplementary; it does not replace soil nutrition.

We apply mulches to our roses as soon as the soil is fairly warm. Here again, we use many different materials. Peat moss is popular, and this is moistened before it is applied so that it does not absorb moisture from the soil; for the same reason it is not allowed to become quite dry. Some growers like grass clippings; others use buckwheat hulls which have an attractive appearance, blending with the colour of the soil. In Winnipeg's Assiniboine Park, where the roses always flourish, dry buffalo manure has been very successfully used for the last year or two.

In a normal summer we have long hours of sunshine and heat. Therefore, our roses need plenty of moisture and, if our rainfall is inadequate, we must water them at regular intervals — and water them thoroughly. Some of us water the bushes at soil level, others prefer overhead watering with a sprinkler. Whatever our method, we take care that the foliage is dry before nightfall; we know that it takes only six hours for Blackspot to develop if a bush is left damp for that length of time.

We hesitate to hurry you through the summer, but we should tell you something of our winter protection methods. It is one of the fascinations of rose culture that there are so many different theories on each phase of it, and they all work out well for *someone!* Some

people hold that roses should be dug up and buried for the winter; it works — if we do not have a late, wet Spring. Most of us favour the idea of treating the roses as they stand. We apply a dormant lime-sulphur spray first; then the bushes are mounded to a depth of 8″-10″ with dry saw-dust, peat moss, soil, and sometimes leaves. The mound is usually kept in place by collars or boxes set over the bushes; some rosarians place a cover over the boxes to keep the mulch dry. From then on, we hope for a good fall of snow. We have no set time for covering the roses; we watch the weather forecasts and, when cool weather has set in and frost has hardened the surface of the soil, we put on the covers.

By regular attention to our roses we are able to bring them into bloom in June. Wilting roses are cut promptly; and we cut just above a five-foliated leaf, to stimulate production. We then enjoy a continuation of bloom until freeze-up; we are, of course, referring to the "tender roses" — Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Floribundas, and Grandifloras.

With regard to Shrub Roses, many of these bloom only once in the season; there are exceptions, of course. Much good work is being done in Manitoba — principally at Dropmore and Morden — to develop hardy disease-free roses which will be suitable for the Prairies. Shrubs fill a need in many localities and are popular with those who have space for them. However, if the gardener desires bloom throughout the summer, hybrids are preferred.

Climbing Roses and Standard (Tree) Roses are not common here; comparatively few are grown. Climbing roses must be taken down from their supports and given full protection for the winter; even then, the first year's growth may be lost. As there are very few climbers which will bloom on first year wood, the rosarian often becomes discouraged. Standard roses are an even greater risk. They need to be wrapped in several layers of paper or other suitable protection, and stored in pots in an unheated spot where the temperature is no lower than 15 degrees above zero. The alternative is to bury the whole tree in a trench in the garden, first covering the head with a plastic bag to keep out moisture. Mr. Patmore, of Patmore's Nursery, Brandon, says that some of his customers have used these methods with success.

We enjoy working with our roses; there is the thrill of achievement in seeing such beauty develop. It is, perhaps, a feeling that

gardeners living in kinder climates do not know to such a degree. We feel sorry for people who have never grown roses, and we try to share with our less fortunate neighbours. For invalids, and for special occasions, we cut blooms; but many of us leave our roses in the garden, where they can be enjoyed by friends and strangers alike.

Recently, in the Veterans' Rose Garden in Minneapolis, we saw this verse:

"Roses are loveliest where they grow.
Love them, enjoy them, but leave them so.
Jewels of sunshine, gems of shade!
Why do you pick them to wither and fade?
Roses are loveliest where they grow,
Love them, enjoy them, but leave them so."

Our sentiments, too.

Editor's Note: Mrs. MacDonald's cultural procedures apply not only to the Prairie Provinces but also to the colder sections of the country.

Roses in Flower Decoration Through the Ages

Ena Harkness,
Hitchin, Herts

IN this day and age when flower arrangement has almost become a cult, it might seem to be forgotten that the art is as old as time itself.

In Ancient Greece, flowers were used profusely at festivals, fashioned into garlands and wreaths, carried in graceful scarves and piled in fragrant heaps on trays as offerings to the Gods. Roses were favourite blossoms and were lavishly strewn upon the floor at the last meal of the day. This time became known as the 'Hour of the Rose'. When guests were present, garlands of roses were given to them to wear and rose wine was offered as a drink. It does not appear that flowers at this time were arranged in vases although the lovely shapes of Greek pottery so strongly influences our choice of flower containers today.

During the early Christian faith, seven roses represented the joys and sorrows of the Virgin Mary. Roses are sacred to the Virgin. Botticelli pictures show her sitting among roses arranged in tall vases with wide mouths, candles arising among the flowers. Roses are featured again in 'The Coronation of the Virgin', falling from heaven in showers to symbolise the love of God. In 'Adoration', the Christ Child is shown lying on a bed of flowers with roses blooming lushly all around. Other paintings show low bowls with graceful trails of roses and pedestals with roses arranged in pyramids atop.

Perhaps the earliest example of roses used for decoration in England is when, in the age of Chivalry, the 'Order of the Rose' was born. Symbolic forms of the flower were embroidered on the sleeves of the tunics of the Knights. Red roses seem to have been most used. Emblems of these were worn when Knights set forth to do mighty deeds.

'Seven Joys and Sorrows of the Virgin Mary'
by Ena Harkness

The rose, emblem of the house of Tudor, was much favoured for decoration by Queen Elizabeth the First. A white one was embroidered on her standard and many of her costumes were richly trimmed with jewels formed like roses. Little hand bouquets were often carried at this time and sometimes single blooms. No doubt this was for the pleasure of sniffing the sweet scent, an antidote to the unpleasant odours so prevalent in those days.

Possibly in the Georgian era, flower arrangement began to emerge as a domestic art. This was an age of great elegance and beauty in architecture, furnishing and decor. Graceful vases and bowls in shapes copied from early Greek and Roman style were filled with flowers and placed in niches in lovely rooms. One of the earliest books on flower arranging was written at this time by the potter Josiah Wedgwood. He designed containers specially for flowers and wished them to be used in the best possible manner. His little book was a guide to this.

We are not told if roses were used to any great extent but we know they were greatly loved flowers. The richly coloured massed arrangments of flowers portrayed in Dutch and Flemish painting invariably feature roses among the blossoms. Hogarth, the English painter of the period, with his softly curving 'line of beauty' and the elegance of the Georgian era have also greatly influenced our present day interest in flower arranging.

It seems almost inconceivable that taste could change as it did in the Victorian reign. Opulence took the place of elegance, stuffiness the place of grace. Flowers began to be arranged in tight masses. Little bouquets to hold were closely packed bunches, bedecked with ribbon and lace. Small moss roses were favourites for this fashion. Wax flowers were regarded as works of art and chastely covered by glass domes, were given pride of place in over-furnished drawing rooms. Wax modelling was considered a very suitable occupation for young ladies of the day. The arrangement of fresh flowers was usually left to the gardeners, who loaded the dinner tables with lush roses in sparkling epergnes and filled the fireplaces in summer with hot house plants.

This opulence tended to influence rose arrangements for some time. Even between the last two wars, large bowls and baskets of lovely roses could be seen at flower shows, relying on scent and

colour rather than skilful arrangement to please the senses. Table decorations with massive centre pieces and four small corner vases linked to it with trails of hugonis or cantabrigiensis foliage were considered beautiful. Table cloths were often of lace or purest white damask, falling in snowy folds almost to the ground.

It can be seen then that flower arrangement tends to reflect the fashion of the day. The way we do it today will be a pointer to our times for future historians. We are fortunate in being able to record our loveliest pictures of roses with modern photography. What will future generations think about our methods of using our favourite flowers? We do not know but we can rest assured that it will be evident that the modern roses with their strong healthy growth. beautiful foliage and wide range of colour will have always been a great asset in this most enchanting art.

So much has been written about the *way* to do flower arrangements, that it hardly seems necessary to enlarge upon it here. Perhaps only in competition when a schedule must be followed can rules be laid down for arranging roses. If the fundamental principles of good design are understood and the careful conditioning of the cut blooms maintained, then lovely and satisfying pictures with flowers can be enjoyed as long as roses are grown.

Cutting the flowers in early morning, putting at once into deep water in a cool place for several hours, and later removing any leaves and thorns which would lie under the water in the container will help to keep them fresh. A teaspoon of sugar added is said to hold the petals well. Roses, like people, enjoy comfortable quarters. Place them in an even temperature away from draughts and hot sunshine and they will be happy, rewarding all who see them with fragrant beauty.

The Rose Family in Landscaping

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MOST of us, including many of the more ardent gardeners immediately think of hybrid teas, polyanthas, grandifloras, and climbing roses, when the Rose family is introduced in discussion or conversation. To the botanist, or professional horticulturist, this is a far cry from the complete list of plants which, botanically, are a part of this large and interesting family.

Most of us, though we may not realize it, will have a few, if not several, members of the Rose family, apart from roses, already growing in our gardens. They may include any one or more of the many species and varieties of *Spiraea,* or the Ninebark *(Physocarpus* sp.) or the False Spiraea *(Sorbaria sorbifolia).* These few just mentioned are shrubby in habit. But the rose family presents a wealth of material in tree form as well. No introduction need be given to the many beautiful flowering Crab apples. For need we exhort the elegance of the Hawthorn *(Crataegus* sp.) in its many forms. The flowering cherries and the purple foliage of the ornamental plums are as well known to any gardener as the bright red berries of the Mountain Ash *(Sorbus* sp.) also a member of the Rose family. I have named only a few genera of the Rose family which we can use as ornamental plants. There are many more if we care to investigate and use the numerous species and varieties which are generally obtainable from nursery sources. Some of those I will mention may be difficult to find in a nursery catalogue as they are not too commonly grown. But anyone wishing to create a "Rose Family" garden should not experience any great obstacle in his path.

First let us consider the Rose or botanically, *Rosa.* This is the plant in which this Society has so great an interest. Let's face it, as a landscape subject Tea Roses do not blend well with other plant

material. They require a rose garden or special garden bed for the best effect, and should be used as mass plantings in any landscaping plan. However, the floribundas can be quite useful in landscaping. In sunny corners of a shrub planting, their bright vivid colors against a background of green can be effective the whole summer long. Equally as effective is a low hedge of floribundas along a driveway or as a colorful division between the Hybrid Teas and the rest of the garden. As most roses are susceptible to mildew and black spot I prefer not to see even the floribundas used in a foundation planting right next to a building. Good air circulation and sunlight around the plants is a deterrent to mildew and black spot infection. A shady location or lack of air circulation, on the other hand, makes disease control very difficult.

From the colorful hedge and shrub border let us proceed to the boundary of the landscape scene. More and more people are using fencing to define property lines. Many of these fences are very attractive in themselves, either painted white or stained a beautiful reddish brown. Regardless of style or color, any fence provides an excellent opportunity for climbing roses. Not only do they tend to soften the straight lines but they break the monotonous conformity of vertical and horizontal lines, which are unavoidable in fences. In addition, we all know the seasonal beauty in June and July of a fine display of climbing roses.

Some of our climbers can have another use. I have seen the variety Dr. Van Fleet used as a specimen shrub in a lawn. It was a magnificent sight having a diameter of at least eight feet and covered with bloom late in June. Some of the species roses such as the Austrian briar *(Rosa foetida)* or Father Hugos rose *(Rosa hugonis)* can be used in this way. The bloom period is quite short but a sight eagerly anticipated.

The rugosa rose *(Rosa rugosa)* is another plant which can be used as a specimen, in groups, or as a hedge plant, with fair success.

To the rose grower the above remarks may conjure up a tentative garden design in his mind. But a garden does not consist of mass plantings, hedges, and boundaries. Let us now use some of the other members of the Rose family to complete the landscape scene. To complement our true roses, we can use the *Spiraeas*. One of the earliest flowering shrubs in our gardens is *Spiraea thunbergii,* a

dainty 3 to 4 foot shrub with fine delicate foliage tipped with terminal spikes of small white flowers early in May. This could be followed with *Spiraea arguta*, of similar habit but slightly later in flowering. No one will deny the cascading beauty of a well kept Bridal Wreath Spiraea, and, though often maligned and misused, *Spiraea Vanhouttei* remains one of the most beautiful of the early-June flowering shrubs. *Spiraea Bumalda* in its varieties provides a splash of red or cerise to the July flowering shrub border, and with prompt removal of the old flowers, will reward the gardener with a further display late in August. Properly cared for, none of the above mentioned *Spiraeas* should grow over 5 to 6 feet and would be quite suited to the foreground of a shrub planting.

Also, among the low- to medium-height class of shrub, could be included *Kerria japonica* with its bright green foliage and yellow buttercup-like flowers in June or July, or the Jetbead *(Rhodotypos tetrapetala)* with white flowers in early June and shiny black berries in the fall. The Japanese Quince *(Chaenomeles japonica)*, would usually be classed as a medium-sized shrub, more probably due to its slow growth than its true nature. Here we have an attractive, angular-branched shrub which has a beautiful display of pink, cream, or red flowers in the spring and a delicate spicy-flavored fruit in the fall.

For summer bloom the Rose family offers a few very attractive plants. The False Spiraea *(Sorbaria sorbifolia)*, blooming in late June and July, produces dense terminal spikes of creamy white flowers. The *Potentillas*, which began to bloom in June, continue throughout the summer months with a fair display of creamy yellow to deep yellow flowers. The Potentillas can be used quite satisfactorily in a foundation planting, as a dwarf hedge, as low shrubs in the shrub border, or towards the back of the perennial border.

In the perennial border the Rose family offers us at least one attractive perennial — *Geum chiloense*. The plant produces a long stem from a compact rosette of leaves which bears several bright yellow, orange, or red flowers.

One plant of the Rose family which deserves special mention is the Firethorn *(Pyracantha coccinea)*. Semi-evergreen in habit this beautiful plant is somewhat tender and should be planted in a protected location. Its beauty can only be appreciated fully on a

cold winter's day when the dark green of the foliage and the large clusters of red or orange-red berries are seen against the snow.

To complete our landscape picture, we must include some mention of trees. Here we have almost all types of trees in shape and size that the horticulturist can name. The Shadbush *(Amelanchier canadensis)* is a native of Eastern Canada. One of the earliest trees to flower in the spring, the Shadbush is covered with creamy white bloom. Never a large tree, it could be used nevertheless where light shade is required or as a flowering tree anywhere in the landscape plan. The many varieties of flowering Crab apples are well known to most gardeners, so little need be said here. Possibly the same is true of the Hawthorn. However, there are several interesting species of Hawthorn which can be used to advantage in a landscape plan. The columnar Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna* stricta) has the form of a Lombardy poplar but is much longer lived and slower growing, allowing it to remain a landscape feature for a much longer period. Lavallé's Hawthorn is an ideal street tree or lawn specimen as are any of the forms of the English Hawthorn.

The purple-leaved plum can introduce that contrast in color so often lacking during the late summer months as will the green-bronze foliage of the Japanese flowering cherries. An attractive early-June flowering small tree (or large shrub) is the Pearl-Bush *(Exochorda racemosa)*. Growing to 12 to 15 feet, this globe-shaped tree can be used in the shrub border or as a specimen tree on the lawn.

Far from exhausting the possibilities of the Rose family in landscaping, we have barely scratched the surface. Consider the vast number of varieties which exist in each member of the family mentioned here. To them add the *Cotoneasters*, the Medlar *(Mespilus)* strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, pears, peaches, apples. The Rose family, you see, can not only satisfy our minds with beauty but also our physical appetite. What other family can satisfy so thoroughly?

Roses as Ornamental Hedges

Robert H. Savery, A.I.L.A.,
Victoria, B.C.

HEDGES are now coming back into favour after a lapse of several years in which a concept of open planning held sway. Wherein lawn met lawn with no division between grounds in many subdivisions and often a coincident lack of privacy around the houses.

The reaction to this exposed condition has caused property owners to search for some type of plant material that would, on occasion, give the desired seclusion but also considerably add to the beauty of the grounds.

To this end the rose has presented a most agreeable case. From the aspect of landscape effect, hedges may be classified as either strictly functional or ornamental. The former are selected usually from such subjects as privets, laurels, loniceras, beech, hornbeam, holly, yew or cypress with which we may class our white cedar.

Where ornamental hedges are required but a strictly formal sheared effect is not desired, then we may consider the advantages of rose hedges for they are outstanding where colorful material of moderate height is needed to form an effective internal boundary. Perhaps to separate one part of the garden from another without obstructing too much light or to bound a formal rose garden, perhaps to top a dwarf wall with an informal mass of attractive cascading flower.

The desirable qualities to be sought in roses for this purpose are a vigorous and robust habit of growth, with a hardiness that prevents die back in moderately harsh winters. We must look for varieties with abundant healthy foliage, free from a pronounced predisposition towards mildew. A free and continuous habit of flowering without influence of weather during the blooming period. We must always bear in mind that a bright and well defined coloring is much to be desired for a rose hedge which can be expected to last for many

years and yield a wealth of color during approximately five months of the year.

It is obvious that careful consideration and thought in the selection of the type of rose for the work is essential, as also is the selection of the site, for if the selected area does not have the desirable soil conditions we shall have to make up the deficiencies with our preparation.

Roses like well drained open positions and desiring the maximum effect from these plants we must give them the conditions they desire.

Excavate an area two feet either side of the proposed centre line on which your hedge will be planted, clean out the soil to a depth of two spits or eighteen inches and place an even layer of gravel four inches deep over the bottom. The writer uses one inch to one and one half inches washed gravel or drain rock. Replace soil, well mixing this with rotted manure. This should be nine inches in depth.

The last five inches should be made up of a mixture of half peat - half loam for all roses like plenty of humus mixed with the upper surface. One can also use spent hops, leaf mould or chopped turf for this and well rotted compost. The writer however, has found the commercial Horticultural peat more manageable provided the material is well soaked in water before using. This is essential for a layer of dry peat has the property of extracting nearly all surface moisture in the soil. A generous dressing of bone meal — say 6 ounces per square yard mixed into the top six inches of soil will prove a lasting benefit; for this obtain the fine bone meal. There are several grades and the coarse grinds do not break down as rapidly.

When planting one may use a single or staggered row according to the density required and the available space. However, the plants should not be more than 15 inches apart for close planting and not more than 18 inches for the vigorous larger varieties of a spreading habit. Planting is recommended for either November or March.

Pruning in March following planting will involve shortening all shoots to about six inches but from then on it will consist of cutting out any dead or dying wood and each year about March removing

any thin twiggy growths. The work is essentailly a thinning operation when compared to the pruning procedure for formal rose bedding.

From time to time in following years any shortening of remaining growths will be aimed at keeping the hedge reasonably uniform in thickness and to a desired height. Sharp secateurs preferably of the type of the Wilkinson Sword rose pruner and not the shearing type usually associated with work around hedges.

We would like to mention here a few of the roses we believe will give the best results in this general treatment. Most floribundas are ideal for this type of hedge, their foliage is good, highly varnished and attractive and their clusters of brilliant-hued flowers are long-lasting, also their flowering season is long starting in June and often continuing well into October. Orange Triumph is a good selection by reason of its tall, yet bushy habit of growth. It has pleasing glossy foliage and is free in producing new wood from the base. Actually, the name is misleading for the pompom-like flowers are a bright orange scarlet.

Frensham is still the leading scarlet crimson-dark red in the catalogues, it has large flowers, of good shape in the early stages and which do not fade appreciably. The fact that it does not produce seed pods and the bush being neat at all times endears it to the writer for these general purposes.

Pinocchio is quite different in type with very double flowers and nice pointed buds, salmon flushed gold at the base which are born in huge clusters well above the foliage.

Masquerade is perhaps the most unique material for hedging. It provides a most unusual display indescribably gay as each large truss bears buds and flowers in all stages of development in clusters of 10-25 blooms in red, yellow, pink, lemon and sometimes orange.

Finally, for this group, we suggest the Queen Elizabeth, a tall upright grower with lovely reddish foliage and large rose-pink flowers which have excellent lasting qualities.

Let us now return to the requirements of the landscape site which will dictate the final selection of the rose hedge.

The writer has found rose hedges most useful and decorative where he has required a strong, colorful dividing line at a break in grade and in this case the work may have a semi-formal appearance of well controlled lines in which case the Floribundas are excellent

with their especially attractive foliage for hedges up to three feet in height, here are some varieties most suitable:

August Seebauer, Bonnie Maid, Baby Blaze, Fashion, Frensham. Florence M. Morse, Jiminy Cricket, Rosemary Rose, Rochester. Roundelay, Vogue.

On division borders where it is not satisfactory to use a wide informal shrub planting, there are opportunities to use shrub roses. Plant them two feet six inches apart and allowed to grow informally to six feet in height they form a most decorative hedge planting.

Try for this position:

Agnes, Blanc Double de Coubert, Cornelia, Elmshorn, Hamburg. Rugosa, Roseraie d'l Hay, Sarah Van Fleet, Wilhelm, Will Scarlet.

Should one require a tall hedge with the narrowest width use supports six to eight feet high and cover with climbers. On these uprights run wires twelve inches apart down to twelve inches from the ground.

For such an arrangement we recommend the selection below: Alberic Barbier, Albertine, Allen Chandler, Cl. American Beauty. Climbing Goldilocks, Dr. Van Fleet, Danse Du Few, Doubloons. Silvermoon, Tausendschön, Zephirine Drouhm.

By all means do not forget to add Climbing Circus to the above old favorites.

Yet another place where the landscape architect will find the answer to a problem will be in planting along rough dry walls of stone where roses are planted along the top and allowed to cascade over the edge of the wall. For this position select a floribunda such as Rochester, Famers Wife or Conrad Hilton.

Lastly remember that the more loose growing floribundas do well in the above position if spaced alternately with junipers such as Juniperus Pfitzeriana or Juniperus sabina varieties.

My Favourite Roses

Alan Stollery,
Toronto, Ontario

IF other rose fanciers are anything like me they would sooner discuss the different varieties and their merits than any other aspect of our hobby. The science and mechanics of fertilizing, pruning, soil conditioning and so on are all essential but for the average home gardener it all comes down to a simple thing — be careful you don't overdo it. Use plenty of manure, peat moss or other organic material and then let nature take its course. It is in nature that the phenomenon of life and growth really rests so let us not interfere with too much assistance.

The fascination comes from the plants themselves. Of the visitors to my garden many ask to be shown yellow roses and I can not understand that when I point out 'McGredy's Yellow' it is rarely just what they are looking for. It is said that there are no perfect roses and indeed it seems to be the favourite pastime of many rose lovers to search out each variety's faults. To me 'McGredy's Yellow' is a perfect rose. It is a beautiful bush, graceful with rich foliage and stem; it blooms well and the colour is as soft and true as a colour can be. It never gives a poor bloom, is not particularly tender, and its colour will stand up in bright sun or partial shade. It is never two colours at once and if a more intense colour is desired that is quite another matter. To me the rich, soft, evenly shaded bloom is one of the best things that has ever occurred amongst roses.

When you are a rose gardener it is not as much fun to coax and persuade varieties that insist on being temperamental as it is to discover those that just grow and give no trouble. You can try to coax 'Crimson Glory' mutter at split blooms on 'Karl Herbst' and hardly have time to notice that 'Ena Harkness' gives no trouble at all. It is true that in Ontario it rarely has the exhibition qualities we hear about in milder climates that have more rainfall. I have had three bushes of 'Ena Harkness' for more than ten years and they

bloom merrily along season after season; after a mild winter I have had blooms that were absolutely top quality.

'Christopher Stone' is a rose you don't hear much about. It does not have a lot of petals and they open fast. The colour is unsurpassed in any red rose and is greatly enhanced by the vivid yellow of the stamens. I can not subscribe to the reports often heard that its beauty is fleeting. In my garden it lasts very well and is a faithful bloomer. I have only one plant but there is nothing I look forward to more than the cheerful first bloom on 'Christopher Stone'.

'Grand'mere Jenny' is a vigorous, floriferous rose with exquisite foliage and endowed with good health. I have to admit that the petals are possibly a little soft and the bloom does not have the high pointed, tight, even whorl of the petals that are required in an exhibition rose, but it has the main requirement — sheer beauty.

Quite a few years ago I obtained a rose called 'Monte Carlo', which apart from winning a Gold Medal in 1949, does not appear to have made much impression. It is a seedling of 'Peace'; a good strong yellow with an orangy-red flush at the tips of the petals. The plant grows strongly and the lovely foliage is holly like and glossy. The high point and tight form of the bloom emphasizes its gorgeous color. I do not have any roses in my garden that are superior to it in texture, substance or shape. I have only one plant and if it is ever lost will most certainly replace it. I have left the bad news to the last — every bloom splits.

There are three white roses I wouldn't want to be without. 'McGredy's Ivory', 'Misty Morn', and a little trouble maker called 'Snow White'. As everyone knows 'McGredy's Ivory' is one of the best exhibition roses and a garden favourite with its size, shape and substance. The same can be said of 'Misty Morn' but it likes hot dry weather. To digress 'Mme. Jules Bouché' introduced in 1911 will outbloom any white rose I have ever seen, and the bloom has quality.

But what about 'Snow White'? It is low growing with very green bark and rather light unattractive leaves. Due to its upright habit of growth it does not take up much space. It is very hardy with me although it freezes to the ground every winter. I always have to hunt around for it each spring to see if it is still there; it always is. Then it starts to struggle but never grows big enough to get much

stem length. If there is no rain it will produce bloom as good as any other white rose but if the weather is too cold it gets an unhappy pinkish cast; if it rains it turns brown. Why do I keep it? Probably many growers wouldn't consider it worth the space but of all roses I have never found another with the overpowering fragrance of 'Snow White'. I suppose it is like spice but who can describe fragrance! One 'Snow White' mixed with a few roses will give the whole bouquet a very pleasing fragrance.

And now we come to lovely 'Cynthia Brooke'. Is it orange-yellow or apricot? The only other rose to my knowledge that has the same tone would be 'Lady Belper'. Lovely 'Cynthia Brooke' reminds me of a lovely peony that excells any peony yet developed and no rose garden is complete without this lovely rose, which is very suitable and at its best when fully open.

An old standby is 'President Herbert Hoover' one of the very best roses that I cannot fault in any respect. It blooms in the spring, blooms in the summer and in the fall does not know when to quit. The foliage could be a little heavier but for substance, fragrance and vigour, it has them all. The blended colours are as beautiful as a sunset. What more can one ask of a rose? Introduced in 1930 I find it odd that 'President Herbert Hoover' never seems to have been considered as a truly great rose.

There are so many good pink roses that I find it hard to have a favourite. I have always admired 'Admiral' and have considered it greatly underrated. It produces more bloom than many floribundas and the shape is quite ovoid. It is a good grower and reaches about three feet high with about the same circumference. There are few roses that can equal it in fragrance. If it is disbudded the flowers reach very nearly exhibition quality; if it is not disbudded there will be very few days when you cannot pick a dainty *boutonnière*.

If I could only grow one rose it would be 'Hector Deane' and like 'McGredy's Yellow' I consider this to be another perfect rose. It is hardy and a vigorous grower. Surely this rose must rank as one of the greatest but you don't hear much about it — perhaps it is because it never gives any reason for complaint.

It is often claimed that floribundas are the roses of the future but I disagree and feel that they will never take the place of the lovely hybrid teas. Many of the floribundas being introduced are too shy

in blooming qualities to ever qualify as successors to this wonderful group of roses. In recent years a new name, grandiflora, has come into the rose world and is the product of the effort of the hybridizer to produce a more vigorous hybrid tea. There is not a single member of this new grandiflora class that can compete with 'Hector Deane'.

The last rose I would like to mention is 'Zephirine Drouhin' introduced in 1868, close to a century ago. There is something romantic in the thought as the three plants of this rose growing in my garden are in a quite literal sense, cuttings from that very bush. 'Zephirine Drouhin' has seen a lot of history but except for its mutation 'Kathleen Harrop' there is nothing quite like it. I treat it as a climber and enjoy the fragrant blooms. It is a great joy to prune a climber without murderous thorns as 'Zephirine Drouhin' has no thorns at all. I prize 'Kathleen Harrop' too although it is not as vigorous as its parent. Both these plants are quite easily rooted in sand and each year I have planted a few cuttings which have gone to my friends.

I suppose many readers who have grown the roses mentioned may have different opinions about them but that is what makes rose gardening so interesting — the variations in impressions. The main thing is the amount of pleasure we can get out of our gardens, and the pleasure they can bring others.

Editor's Note: Throughout the years Mr. and Mrs. Stollery have had considerable success on the show bench. They had the best rose in the show at the National Show in Leaside in 1961 and again at the National Show in Hamilton in 1962.

'VERA DALTON' (Floribunda)
Seedling × '*Queen Elizabeth*'
Raised by A. Norman, Normandy, Surrey
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1961
By kind permission of the National Rose Society

Hardier Hybrid Teas

R. Simonet,
South Edmonton, Alberta

THE need for hardier everblooming hybrid tea roses is well known. But is it possible to breed them? Probably not hardy above the snowline where much below zero is usual and present day varieties often winterkill outright. Their survival depends on snow cover or artificial protection.

It is not surprising that they are tender, as they originated from species native to the milder climates of Europe and Asia. The later addition of the once-blooming 'Persian Yellow', although fairly hardy, apparently added very little hardiness to the strain. Neither did the Japanese Species *Rosa Wichuriana* add much hardiness, as it is itself far from hardy.

As I see it, only cross breeding hybrid tea varieties with very hardy species would have a chance to produce hardier everblooming hybrid tea type of roses. And, incidentally, probably also hardy bush roses with much better flower qualities than present ones.

Although it is true that everblooming roses are also evergrowing, and so still at a tender stage when hard frost comes. But it is also known that some varieties consistently show less frost damage than others — an indication that more hardiness is probably possible.

With the above in mind I started some years ago to cross breed some of the highly rated hybrid tea varieties with four very hardy species: *Rosa Spinosissima Altaica, R. Laxa, R. Suffulta* and *R. Acicularis.* These are hardy at 50° below and even lower, and are able to produce fertile hybrids when crossed with most hybrid tea varieties.

It was soon found that pollen of these species on hybrid teas gave much better seed production than the reverse cross. Also that first generation hybrids intercross easily and are easy to backcross to hybrid

teas but not to hardy species. But hardiness can be added by again using pollen from the species on first or later generation hybrids.

In the last few years I have set out from 2,000 to 4,000 seedlings from the above various crosses each season. As expected, there is a very wide range of variations in these in hardiness, rate of growth, foliage, thorniness, as well as flower size, color and quality. Some selections are being propagated for further testing and for use as breeders.

Besides pure species I also have used as parent plants several hybrids received from Dr. F. L. Skinner, and also from Mr. Percy H. Wright. Dr. Skinner's 'Suzanne', 'Pink Laxa Hybrid', 'Cream Laxa Hybrid', 'Altalaris' and 'George Will' have all given interesting results worthy of being followed up. The same can be said of descendants of Mr. Wright's 'Aylsham' and his new very hardy double yellow 'Hazeldean'.

An indication that hardier everblooming roses may well be possible has shown up in second generation seedlings of a cross of the above 'Aylsham' with 'George Will'. 'Aylsham' had 'Hansa' and *R. Nitida* as parents and George Will had *R. Acicularis* and *Floribunda* in its make up.

My hybrid grew to a bush similar to 'Hansa' with the same flower color and only a bit smaller. The bush was quite hardy last winter when we had 51° below. It is self-fertile and among its seedlings one started to flower when only two inches high and kept flowering for several months last year. True, its flowers are small pink semi-double only, and its hardiness is under test this winter. But that it is a seedling of a fully hardy plant is in its favor and shows that hardier hybrid teas may not be too far away. As I see it, the only good reason why we have not got them yet is that rose breeders have not worked at it long enough. I intend to keep on plugging at it and I have little doubt that results should be interesting.

Rose Breeding at Dropmore in 1962

F. L. Skinner, M.B.E., LL.D.,
Dropmore, Manitoba

1961 was the driest and hottest on record, and many plants succumbed to the heat and drought including some of my rose hybrids; still quite a few survived and came through the winter of 1961-62 without any winter protection, thus showing that the lines I had been using were likely to bring the breeding of hardy continuous flowering roses a step nearer. The introduction of species roses, such as *Rosa laxa,* has a tendency to delay the flowering of their hybrids, and none of my hybrids of *Rosa laxa* that germinated in 1961 have yet flowered. A high percentage of the 1960 seedlings flowered in 1962 and showed a definite advance in the raising of everblooming forms that are sufficiently hardy to survive our winters without any protection, and flower freely from June until cold weather puts an end to their growth.

Hybrids between such varieties as *Rosa gallica officinalis* and 'Souvenir de Alphonse de Lavelle' and some of the floribunda roses frequently flower the same year as the seeds germinate, but they do not make as strong growth as the species do and after a test year like that of 1961 the casualties are likely to be heavy during the first winter.

Among the hybrids raised in 1960 quite a few having *R. laxa* X tea (Simonet) as one parent, flowered in 1962 and showed that this line of breeding has great promise, both from the standpoint of hardiness and continuous flowering, and a high percentage are fertile. One a semi-double white had quite a few flowers in mid October while bearing a good crop of bright red pips. Many of course were single, but one that had nicely shaped deep pink flowers I have tentatively named 'Isabella Skinner', started flowering in June

and continued until mid October. It is a bush 6 feet tall, and though it kills back about half in winter, it is back to its full height again by mid June.

Two seedlings of 'Rose W. J. Fargo' to the pollen of 'Simonet's Rose' flowered for about six weeks. Their flowers were cup shaped, pale pink in colour, and the plants were fully hardy bushes to two feet tall. The fact that they are fertile is a very promising feature of these two as hybrids of our native *R. suffalta* are usually sterile.

Rose 'Iowa #9' that set seed so freely and looked so promising as a parent proved a bit disappointing, so many of its seedlings had deformed, pale pink flowers, and only one produced any seed. There were three, however, that were promising. Two to the pollen of 'Souvenir de Alphonse de Lavelle' were a very good dark red — one nicely cup-shaped, the other with flowers the shape of rose 'F. J. Grootendorst'. Both these were June flowering only. The third had a hybrid China of my own raising as pollen parent. It had fully double pink flowers shaped like the old China 'Monthly Rose', and it continued to bloom until October. The first season of flowering is seldom typical, and some of those that did not look very promising in 1962 may look much better in 1963.

Rosa gallica officinalis, when crossed with 'Simonet's Rose', produced a lot of hardy free flowering dwarf bushes with flowers reminiscent of some of the old Damask roses. So far, however, they flowered in June and July only. These set seed freely and if crossed with some of the hardier floribunda roses the continuous flowering habit of 'Simonet's Rose' may be regained. Of course I could not resist the temptation to make some more crosses with the most promising of these new hybrids.

Crosses between *R. gallica* and 'Souvenir de Alphonse de Lavelle' that germinated in 1962 flowered freely, and owing to better weather conditions made satisfactory growth. The pollen parents were mostly my own hybrids of 'Independence' and 'Donald Prior', and the colour of those that flowered was a deep velvety red. These were all planted out of doors without any protection so that they must have a certain amount of hardiness to survive their first winter.

In 1960 I raised a number of hybrids having as one parent a China rose hybrid of my own raising, that was root hardy, and using as the other parents 'Simonet's Rose' *Laxa* hybrid and 'Souvenir de

Alphonse de Lavelle'. Several of these have flowered that are hardier than the old China rose, and at the same time have inherited the remontant flowering habit and shapely double flowers. One of these that I have named 'Jessie Anderson', has survived the past two winters without protection and has flowered from June onward. Flowers are deep red in colour and larger than those of the old China rose.

The American Rose Society

THIS year the National Convention will be held in Columbus, Ohio on June 6th, 7th and 8th and the Annual Show will be in Nashville, Tennessee on September 26th, 27th and 28th.

All the details have not been completed as we go to press but we understand that the Columbus program will be one of the most attractive yet held and will have the attendance of many world famous rosarians who will mingle with the group, exchange ideas and speak on interesting programs.

We hope many of our members will accept the invitation to attend these conventions as they will be well rewarded, and very welcome.

Rainbow View

J. H. Wilding,
Radcliffe, Lancashire, England

"THE rainbow comes and goes and lovely is the rose"

WORDSWORTH

The brightest rainbows appear in the morning and the evening when the sun shines low from a blue sky on to banks of black storm clouds approaching from the opposite direction or retreating after thundery rain. The higher the dark clouds heap one above the other the more completely the rainbow arches before them, the more distinct each colour becomes, and the better defined each stands out besides the neighbour until the black clouds condense into a distant curtain of falling raindrops and the colours of the rainbow intensify further still. What lovely pictures the skies can paint and never one the same! Only a rainbow is invariable and even that appears in different places and at different seasons of the year. The pageant of the skies is unlimited, unceasing, and at its most inspiring after storms have passed in the Autumn or Spring.

The most unusual rainbow I have seen was reflected from a towering wall of sea spray hurled over the promenade of a seaside town by storm tossed seas in late Autumn. The sun shone from the south, while in the north, dark foreboding clouds still raced across the sky. The sea heaved and rolled in a fury of brown and grey, throwing mountains of water and white clouds of spray high above the sea wall. We drove along the promenade, running with sea water like a tidal river, towards this maelstrom of cloud and sea spray, and arching across its face like an angry wheal from a whip lash was this rainbow of colour reflected from the grey and white mirror of the waters.

The loveliest rainbow arched westward from the slopes of Skiddaw to beyond Bassenthwaite. Black storm clouds boiled above the

mountain but southward over Derwentwater and Cat Bells the sun broke through the racing waves of grey clouds with a shaft of golden light that fell to earth on the southern flank of the mountain lighting the autumn bracken in a pool of liquid bronze. In that eerie lighting a rock formation on the mountain at the edge of the radiant bracken resembled a fairy castle but we were not hunting treasure that day. We had already found it.

It was early in November, and roses were but a travesty of their summer glory, when we woke one day to see the first snows of Winter cap the summit of Skiddaw like a tousled wimple and streak down the gullies of the summit rocks in white tatters. A dawn-tinted cloud slowly moved away from the mountain top and the waters of the lake were dazzling blue and white beneath the cloudless skies. We motored to Ashness Bridge, on the road to Watendlath, beneath which the river tumbled in a phantasy of sapphire blue and silver sparkle among the wet grey rocks of the river bed and banks. The valley flowed down to the lake, shimmering below the distant snow-capped mountain, beneath arbours of trees bright with autumn foliage, the amber of white wine staining the delicate tracery of leaves on the silver birches, beeches aglow with burgundy and chocolate chestnuts and sycamores yellowing in the autumn light, and dun coloured oaks. The wet bracken on the near hillsides seemed to have crystalized out in copper like frost on a window pane. Those fantastic foreground colourings were repeated in the distance, though toned down by the atmosphere, in the lake waters and on the snow-plumed mountain.

The splendour of the roses had gone but here was a range of colour as magnificent as the garden in summer, different yet interdependent like one end of the spectrum to the other or the opposing edges of the rainbow. As I grow older I appreciate more the colourings of autumn. During younger days the changing colours seemed only to herald Winter and death but now I see Autumn as a brighter prolongation of Summer, a season, where away from the towns, colour though drained from the garden has brushed over the landscape in a last act of defiance against the approach of Winter.

The summer of 1961 was wet and windy and there were evenings when I sat in the summer house in preference to retreating indoors. The summer house stands two steps higher than ground level and gives a view of parts of the garden from an elevated position. When

you spend your life in a sitting posture even two steps of elevation change the details and perspective of a view if not in comparison between a bird's eye and a worm's eye then as though you yourself possessed a third eye.

The seconds tick slowly by into minutes and hours and I wonder how barren my thoughts might become were it not for the changing colours of the garden, the movement of flowers and leaves through the seasons, the wind sway of plants and trees and the wild life.

I would have liked to watch red squirrels play on the lawn and in the chestnut tree. The last time we went for lunch to Formby it was late September and the squirrels were busy finding chestnuts to hide for the winter ahead. How graceful were their movements opening nuts, flashing up and down the tree, scampering over the lawn, nodding their heads and folding their long furry tails. In my own garden I have to be content with mice flurrying silently from the cover of a rock or a prostrate plant along a well worn path over the soil, seed-hunting. When you sit quiet and still they venture out and they may frighten the old frog that rests in the damp sun roses so that he leaps out and catches your eye. But I would have preferred the squirrels.

There are four magpies who live in the wood but they rarely visit my garden. They fly next door to feed, though they perch on the garage roof. Perhaps they know when they are being watched. Less fearful was the albino sparrow. While the normal sparrows are nondescript and scarcely eye-catching the albino was an attractive bird like a small wagtail. It wore no black bib beneath its neck and was probably a female. Its colouring was off-white apart from brown wings and tail, speckled head and shoulders, and small brown cravat, and conspicuous whether in flight, feeding, perched on the eaves of the house, or preening in a bath of dry soil beneath a rose bush. It winters in the garden next door but migrates back to us for the spring and summer. It must be three years old now and I cannot think why the owls have missed seeing it, nor the kestrel that was overhead one day.

I thought I knew all the views in the garden but I knew them in length. I had missed the profile view from ground to sky, the concave sweep of colour and foliage from path to tree tops. It was the year after I had massed floribunda roses fifteen inches apart in three rows round the edge of the rose garden. It was as though we

had carved a picture in relief, showing depth besides height and length; and viewed in section it presented a concave surface into the rose garden.

Outcrops of rock banked the border along its width at one end. There ought to have been a pool of water between the summer house and the rock formation with a stream flowing between the rocks into the pool. That would have reflected more colour and light into the scene besides adding the music of running water and the play of movement, the dazzle of reflected light, the romp of water flow, and the dance of both. However the rocks provided crevices and footholds for clumps of alpines and mounds of evergreen dwarf shrubs, and in season the upright stems of blue irises in their fans of spiked foliage, but only teaming raindrops provided the water in bouncing drops.

My rainbow view varies in range of colour with the seasons. In spring the cherry trees, 'Amanagawa', flaunt their sprays of pale pink blossoms against the skies while the cypresses grow a new coat of gilded green and the rose trees coquette with the colours of new wood and young foliage. The tints are almost autumnal, wine red, amber, russet and red. They accentuate the delicate pink of the cherry blossom and the fresh green of the grass on the border; and the alpines in their rocky crevices, where aubretia falls in violet ripples and forget-me-nots glint like blue eyes.

When Spring merges imperceptibly with Summer I cover the rose beds with a new layer of peat and this provides a background of rich brown to the wealth of colour of both seasons. It is then that a lone shrub of 'Canary Bird' flowers above the rock-fall beneath a cherry tree and its single flowers of bright yellow gleam like stars above the brown peat. In summer its winsome foliage of small leaves adds yet more variety to form and colour.

It was those alpines and prostrate evergreens that clothed the rocks and provided a living base in differing shades of green and blue mounds to the picture of roses that moved away into the distance; the deep blue of gentian septemfida, the pale blue of forget-me-not; and the violet blue of aubretia, the olive green of veronica edinensis, the golden green foliage of speedwell and the grey green of lad's love. The blues made a contrast to the roses and the greens repeated the background trees, holding the composition together so

that though the roses wandered away into the distance, and the eyes with them, the eyes returned to the restful green and grey foreground from the excitement of colour and distance.

The profile of the view swept back in a westward facing arch from the grey cobbled path to the blue sky like a rainbow turned at right angles to itself.

A green grass verge bordered the sloping bed of floribunda roses packed tight with colour and each variety presented a different profile view as they moved away into the distance. The upward arch of colour continued through a hedge of hybrid musks, 'Penelope' in shades of pale pink, with single flowers clustered along the stems. They merged above and behind with golden green cypress foliage so that not only differences in colour but also texture and smell caught the eyes and senses. Erect growing ornamental cherry trees carried the rainbow into the skies. That much was constant, the grey path, the grass verge, the rose hedge, the cypresses, the cherry trees and the sky.

Only the central colour band varied with the distance through differing clumps of floribunda roses, 'Red Dandy' bright scarlet. 'Spartan' glowing orange-coral, 'Zambra' the early shades of sunset clouds, 'Orange Sensation' bright orange pink, 'Lilac Charm', and 'Golden Rain', 'All Gold' and 'Faust', small gold and scarlet roses; 'Rosenelfe' with pink hybrid tea shaped flowers, the first and almost forgotten of its kind, opening to pink rosettes, 'Daily Sketch' with petals of deep pink and reversed cream, 'Evelyn Fison' in bright scarlet, 'Chanelle' in biscuit and cream, and 'Rosemary Rose' with light red rosettes. They provided the massed colour of this garden mural in which the detail of each individual bloom was a hybrid tea rose in miniature. Each flower was a heart of the view pulsating with colour and light, and as one heart tired and faded away another followed in its wake to maintain life.

This magic of an opening rose like the frame of a cinematograph film was the basic unit of a story that built up into the continuity of a panorama, yet each frame of the mosaic was itself a story of gracious movement, of form, fragrance and colour; where petals unfurl like living doors to reveal secret passages that lead to the centre of the rose itself; where the stamens court the stigma beneath their own showers of pollen; petals that unfurl in a series of waves

which curl their edges and furrow their surfaces into a design fascinating by its intricacy yet serene in its simplicity, and on a fabric of texture woven from water and sunlight. You could see all colours of the rainbow along the length of the rose bed as well as in profile.

How fleeting the beauty of each solitary rose and yet in the massing of the flowers and foliage how comparatively lasting! For a short time we may admire an individual bloom with its perfections of petal curves and textures, its pollen dusted stamens, its colour tones, and its fragrance, but altogether they compose the unity of the whole view. There was treasure to be found at the end of my rainbow view, though not as golden ducats, but as inspiration and contentment, the fire and water of Art.

It always intrigues me the way the petals unfurl in a symphony of curves and colours so that when the outer row has turned down the upper surface hollows in to the calyx, concave like a cockle shell, while the edges fold back like a breaking wave. The under surface complements the upper, convex to its concavity, and rolled under where the breaking wave of the petal-edge turns back at three points like river waters cascading round three rocks. As the petals curl they radiate colours in variable intensities deeper towards the centre of the rose and deeper on the upper surface of the petal. The petal texture changes from the matte undersurface to the velvet and down of the upper surface.

As each row of petals curves back from the centre of the rose the waves and the curls increase gradually from the merest suggestion of a fold nearer the centre to the full and complicated curls at the periphery. The transition is so gradual that every curve and roll on the edge and surface of the petals, though in itself individual, yet continues one and the same theme with its neighbours so that they meet in the centre of the rose as a unified cone, from which they radiate outwards in asymetrical symmetry.

The rose breathes an invisible cloud of fragrance and a visible blush of colour which may vary on each petal surface and from the central cone of the rose to the winged and outer petals; it may vary with each fold in the surface of the petals and with every wave of the petal edge; it may deepen in hue or even change colour along the lines of the veins of the petals radiating outwards from the midribs.

It is the sheer style of the performance which is so breath-taking that you can scarcely drag your eyes away either from a single rose or from the mass of colour which together they all create. The moment of perfection when the first row of petals have reflexed and the second row has half turned down is so fleeting that even as you look it may pass and be gone like a forgotten dream, but you know that another rose will soon follow and play an encore. This is the charm of a garden. The magic plays on throughout the summer and autumn and, though during the winter it must rest, you know it is only beauty sleeping, and it will wake again the following year to retranquilize and remesmerize the irritations that may collect during the grey and dormant season. Roses soothe the fevered brow. They represent a concrete manifestation of a person's abstract ideals in a world where the ideal must often bow to the necessity.

How to Protect Roses Against Insects and Diseases

WHEN a gardener notices some insects on his plants, he faces the first problem as to how to identify them; then he has to solve the second problem, namely to choose the proper insecticide to kill them. For instance DDT is absolutely useless for controlling aphids and mites. Speaking of mites, few people realize the severe injury that these tiny spiders cause and unless a handlens is used, they cannot be seen. In warm weather all rose insects multiply very fast.

Control of diseases is based on an entirely different principle. The fungi which cause plant diseases, belong to plant kingdom just as well as the host plants on which they live as parasites. By applying a fungicide to both sides of the foliage as a protective coating, the fungus spores are killed when they land on these treated leaves before thy cause any damage. When Black Spot is noticed on the rose leaves, the actual infection took place several weeks earlier. That is why regular protection is required also for the new foliage which developed since the last dusting or spraying. Heavy rain may wash off some of the fungicide deposit, but rain causes more concern by creating favourable conditions for rapid fungus infection and development.

These many factors make insect and disease control rather complicated. To make it easier for the rose grower, all this "know how" has been incorporated into a combination of several insecticides and fungicides called Pomogreen, which takes care of all the problems if applied as directed on the label.

Regular applications with Pomogreen do not leave an unsightly white deposit on the plants as it is leaf-green in colour. It can be dusted directly out of the pumpgun container or it can be sprayed with a compressed air or knapsack sprayer.

For hose-end sprayers, which are attached to a garden hose, it is better to use Multispray insecticide and add Blight-All fungicide.

Whether Pomogreen or Multispray plus Blight-All are used it is not necessary to identify the insects, but timely and regular applications are absolutely essential. These products are dependable.

(Advertisement)

The National Rose Society of Great Britain

MORE and more Canadians each summer take advantage of an opportunity to visit the old country and it may be of interest to many of them to know that the Summer Show of The National Rose Society will be held at Alexandra Palace, London, N.22 on Friday and Saturday, June 28th and 29th, 1963.

The Autumn Show will be held at the Royal Horticultural Society's Halls, Vincent Square, Westminster, London, S.W.1 on September 6th and 7th, 1963.

Those of our members who have been able to visit these shows have enjoyed them greatly and we hope all who have the opportunity will avail themselves of this privilege.

Feeding Our Roses

Orville E. Bowles, Editor

CHEMISTRY has given us insecticides and fungicides that have largely overcome the fight against insects and disease. This has been a major problem in rose culture but we still have with us the very difficult problem of winterkill — probably the rosarians' greatest problem in Canada.

While this article will deal primarily with the actual feeding of roses we must realize that much of our winter destruction is often due to insufficient and improper feeding. It has been well established that, other conditions being equal, a vigorous well fed bush has a much better chance of winter survival than one that has been improperly fed.

The actual winter protection is very essential in shielding our bushes against the hazards of winter but this protection started long before when we made certain that the rose bushes we purchased were strong sturdy stock. We also made certain that they were placed in properly prepared beds of clay loam, well drained, and with a heavy incorporation of humus forming materials.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIC MATTER IN THE ROSE BED

Soil is composed of organic and inorganic material. Inorganic matter is obtained from the decomposition of the parent rock which supplies phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium and other essential mineral elements. Organic constituents of the soil are obtained from living and dead plant and animal life, plant roots and residue, green manuring crops, fungi and bacteria, to mention but a few. Soil humus, commonly referred to as organic matter, represents an advanced stage in the decomposition of organic material and its importance in the soil cannot be stressed too strongly as it is truly the 'life of the soil'.

Organic matter supports bacteria and other organisms, aids in bringing insoluble materials into solution, improves the physical

condition of the soil, increases water-holding capacity, improves aeration, regulates soil temperature and serves as an important source of nitrogen and other plant food elements. We cannot improve and maintain the productivity of our soils without regularly replenishing organic matter as it is a very important constituent of soils and is the storehouse and conservator of nitrogen.

CORRECT SOIL REACTION IS VITAL

Before this organic nitrogen can be utilized by our roses it must be converted into available forms by soil microorganisms which require suitable conditions of warmth, moisture, aeration and soil reaction for their healthy development. They are rendered inactive by high acidity, lack of air, cold and drought.

Soils are either acid (sour) or alkaline (sweet) in reaction and the acidity or alkalinity of soils is usually expressed in terms of pH values (potential of Hydrogen) much the same as heat or cold are expressed in degrees Fahrenheit. The pH scale has fourteen divisions, seven up and seven down from the neutral point 7.0. Values above this neutral figure represent increasing intensity of alkalinity while those below represent increasing intensity of acidity. If soil is very acid or very alkaline roses will not do well and are likely to be more subject to disease. It is always wise to have soil tested or analyzed by Provincial Agricultural College laboratories; or other reliable laboratory that will also give the pH reading and corrective recommendations if they are indicated.

Soils that are excessively alkaline are inclined to 'lock up', or render unavailable, iron and manganese thereby causing a yellowing of the leaves, early defoliation and in general poor health and growth. In addition phosphate becomes increasingly insoluble and the availability of potassium and most minor elements is reduced. This excess may be corrected and the soil made more acid by the application of sulphur.

Due to normal leaching action and the plant take up of such alkaline elements as calcium, magnesium and potassium our rose beds are inclined to become acid unless corrective action is taken. When pH values run below 6.0 we get increased fixation of phosphate and leaching of potassium, calcium, magnesium, and most minor elements; nitrification of ammonia nitrogen is retarded because of bacterial inactivity. pH values may be increased and the

soil made more alkaline by the addition of ground limestone (Dolomite) which by lessening soil acidity aids microbial growth and this hastens the conversion of the organic matter into available forms for the benefit of the growing bushes. In addition ground limestone replaces the lost elements we have mentioned and increases the availability of phosphate, increases the fixation of nitrogen by plant and soil organisms, improves crop yields and the physical properties of soils.

Roses, and a majority of shrubs, prefer and grow best in a soil that is slightly acid, with a pH of about 6.0 to 6.5, but if the bed has a high humus content they are tolerant of some variation from this range.

THE ESSENTIAL NUTRIENTS

Nitrogen produces rapid growth and gives dark green color to the bushes, increases yields of foliage, bloom and seed, and feeds the microorganisms during their decomposition of low-nitrogen organic materials. A shortage of nitrogen results in stunted growth with yellowish foliage and insignificant bloom. Too much nitrogen, unless governed by adequate potassium, may induce rank growth with very little bloom, and tend to make the bushes subject to insects and disease. Nitrogen is quickly exhausted from the soil by leaching and nutrient take up of the growing bush which must be well fed if the optimum growth and bloom are to be obtained. Therefore, nitrogen must be replaced frequently to maintain soil productivity.

Phosphorus stimulates root formation and growth and gives rapid and vigorous development of the bushes in the spring, stimulates bloom and aids in its early maturity. It increases winter hardiness which is very important to most of our members. The importance of phosphorus in rose growing is emphasized by the fact that unsatisfactory growth is more often due to a shortage of this element than any other plant food.

Potassium imparts increased vigor and disease resistance to our roses, produces strong stiff canes and growth and aids in bloom production. It also imparts winter hardiness and aids in lessening the effects of excessive nitrogen. Of the three major elements of fertility potassium is less frequently deficient in soils than nitrogen and phosphorus. Clay loams, as a rule, are well supplied with potassium but soils

rich in vegetable matter or humus, such as properly prepared rose beds, require regular feeding.

Sulphur gives increased root growth and helps in maintaining dark green color as well as encouraging more vigorous plant growth. It also aids in maintaining proper pH balance as we have seen. Large quantities of sulphur are added to the soil through the use of insecticides, fungicides, and animal manure. Smoke, electrical storms, fumes and gas introduce sulphur into the air and this comes down in rain water.

Calcium promotes early root formation and growth, improves general plant vigour and stiffness of stems and canes, influences intake of other plant foods and neutralizes poisons produced in the bush. It is an essential element of plant food particularly on soils having a high humus content. A deficiency of available calcium in the soil may result in stunting and brown spotting of the leaves. It has high leaching qualities and frequent applications are therefore necessary.

Magnesium is an essential part of chlorophyl which gives the green color to leaves, is necessary for the formation of sugar from carbon dioxide, water and sunlight. It regulates the uptake of other plant foods and acts as a carrier of phosphorus in the plant. It is generally deficient in soils that have been limed.

Boron, Manganese, Copper, Zinc and Iron the trace plant nutrients required by roses, and most vegetation, in sufficient quantity for heathy growth will generally be found in adequate quantities in rose beds that have been properly prepared with plenty of humus-forming materials, and that receive regular mulches or dressings of manure or compost. They are also found in trace amounts in certain chemical fertilizers and we believe the following rose feeding formula we are recommending will be found to contain adequate amounts for the average rose bed, which also receives the regular mulches or dressings referred to.

THE NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS OF ROSES

Roses, in their normal development, take from the soil, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, calcium, and magnesium in considerable quantities; and lesser amounts of boron, manganese, copper, zinc and iron. Of the elements of plant food derived from

the soil those that most frequently become deficient, in an available form for rose development, are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. These three are commonly known as the major or primary elements of fertility. All of these major elements are necessary for growth and if one is deficient, although the other two may be present in ample amounts, growth will be restricted.

Calcium, magnesium and sulphur are also highly important nutrient elements and although they are often termed 'secondary elements' it should be emphasized that in general they appear to be as essential for growth and nutrition as are the major or primary elements.

The trace plant food elements, also called 'minor elements' are boron, copper, manganese, iron and zinc. Although relatively small quantities are required all are necessary to promote the growth and health of our roses, and much attention is now being given to their inclusion in balanced fertilizers.

PREPARING THE ROSE FEEDING FORMULA

The Research Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture recommend for rose growing in the average Canadian soil about equal amounts of nitrogen and potassium, with a larger amount of phosphorus. Based on this research we have been using and recommending the 6-12-6 formula which follows. This is the maximum ratio that can be obtained from these soluble fertilizers that give a complete feeding of all the required nutrients. This formula does not contain any filler such as sand, finely ground rock or other inert material that has no place or value in rose feeding, but which is frequently contained in prepared mixtures. The soluble fertilizers are designed for liquid feeding but can of course be used for dry feeding. It is a sound, well balanced, general purpose formula that can be used on turf, vegetables, trees and shrubs, and any vegetation that needs feeding.

18 Pounds Ammonium nitrate
60 Pounds Superphosphate
12 Pounds Potassium sulphate (sulphate of potash)
10 Pounds Magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt)

While this is a 100 pound mixture that will have a ratio of 6-12-6-1.6 or 6% nitrogen, 12% phosphorus, 6% potassium and

1.6% magnesium, it can be prepared, proportionately, in any lesser quantity required. As it is almost impossible to completely mix dry materials be sure the formula is well blended. Apart from the commercial grade Epsom salt these are all agricultural fertilizers and are put up in 80 pound bags, a very economical means of purchasing, but if this is too large a quantity for you to handle, even when sharing with your neighbors, you will be able to obtain smaller quantities from your seed and fertilizer dealer as they usually have broken bags.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FORMULA

Ammonium Nitrate contains 35 per cent water soluble nitrogen — one half as nitrate nitrogen and the other half as ammoniacal nitrogen — which is of particular advantage in wet cold springs when soil nitrification is slow to begin. The nitrate nitrogen does not require ideal conditions of warmth and moisture before becoming active, and the ammonium half assures a continuing growth as it is not so quickly leached from the soil. It is acid in reaction and contains traces of copper and zinc.

Superphosphate contains 20 per cent water soluble phosphorus as phosphoric oxide and is by far the most popular phosphatic fertilizer, accounting for over 90 per cent of all phosphorus being used. Its ready availability enables it to exert its maximum beneficial influence during the first season. It is neutral in soil reaction and is suitable for application to virtually all soils. It also contains 20 per cent calcium and 12 per cent sulphur, as well as traces of magnesium, copper, zinc, boron and manganese.

Potassium Sulphate also commonly called *sulphate of potash* contains 50 per cent potash in water soluble form. It is refined from *potassium chloride* also known as *muriate of potash* which is by far the most widely used form of potash accounting for 85 per cent of the total used. In the process of refining, the hydrochloric acid content, which has as its base salts called chlorides or muriates, and for which some plants have an intolerance, is removed. Some eminent rosarians have claimed that *potassium chloride* or *muriate of potash* is injurious to roses and while we have been unable to locate any official studies the product has accordingly been placed under suspicion and we have left it out of the formula, although it is nearly

always found in prepared mixtures. *Potassium sulphate* is neutral in soil reaction and contains 17 per cent sulphur in addition to traces of calcium, magnesium, copper and boron.

Magnesium Sulphate, more commonly known as Epsom salt, is an economical source of water soluble *magnesium* containing 16 per cent and has a sulphur content of over 30 per cent.

THE ORGANIC VALUES

From earliest history gardeners have used the natural organic fertilizer materials with success, and it is only within the last century that any other fertilizers have been available. The various manures, compost, and sewage sludge have been used as ideal soil conditioners and suppliers of humus but due to their low nutrient content they have had to be supported by organic materials of higher nutrient values such as dried blood, hoof and horn meal, fish meal, bone meal, and animal tankage to mention but a few. None of these materials yield sufficient potash to meet the optimum requirements of the rose.

The organics mentioned are still in popular demand for horticultural use but are becoming increasingly unavailable as they are being upgraded in use and value, owing to their protein content, as animal feeds. Their new values have removed them largely from economic competition with the straight inorganic or chemical fertilizers.

While the organic materials have produced the finest of roses over the years they have not been soluble and therefore have not lent themselves to liquid feeding, and quick results. This is important if the season does not present ideal growing conditions and we are anxious to have our roses ready for a late spring or early summer show.

In the nitrogenous organic materials the nitrogen is present in complex forms and has to be simplified first to ammonia and then to nitrate by the soil organisms. This process takes time and requires desirable conditions of warmth and moisture and early spring growth is often retarded if these conditions are not present. Owing to the slow breakdown of the organic materials, and the consequent long period of nutrient release, they have been very popular for use with most annual crops as one feeding usually assures sufficient

plant food throughout the growing season, right up to maturity. This delayed feeding action, however, is undesirable for roses as feeding must be terminated in July in order that the bushes reach dormancy in time to withstand the ravages of winter. We are firmly of the opinion that this delayed feeding from slow acting organic materials is one of the prime reasons our roses frequently do not reach dormancy in time to avoid serious winterkill in the colder areas.

FEEDING SCHEDULES

There is always a tendency for beginners to over fertilize their bushes, and it must be remembered that roses are woody shrubs that require less fertilizer than annuals and other fast-growing plants. If plenty of humus forming material such as well rotted manure, compost, leaf mould, mushroom compost, or peat moss was incorporated when the bed was being prepared no additional fertilizer is required the first year. The advantages are apparent to anyone who has transplanted roses and observed that a well fed bush has a small root system in comparison to one that has been compelled to forage for food.

It is better to follow the principle of applying small amounts of inorganic or commercial fertilizer frequently throughout the spring and early summer rather than a season's feeding at one time. As a general rule, and providing your roses have received generous dressings of well rotted bulk manure, compost, leaf mould, dried manure or similar materials, each bush should receive about one ounce of the recommended fertilizer formula at monthly intervals. This feeding should commence about April 15th and extend through until July 15th, and with the addition of an ounce of *sulphate of potash* in September, to aid dormancy, should constitute the feeding for the season.

FEEDING METHODS

In dry feeding the commercial fertilizer should be spread around the bush, avoiding contact with the canes, and lightly worked into the soil with a Dutch hoe, or some similar tool of light cultivation. Be sure to water in well.

This system of feeding has been widely practiced for many years and has produced healthy vigorous bushes and high quality blooms

in abundance, yet it has not given our roses the optimum in balanced feeding.

The advantages accruing from heavy mulching with sawdust, peat moss, buckwheat hulls, ground corn cobs, cocoa bean shells and many other products are very obvious, but it is very difficult to use the orthodox system of dry feeding roses that have a heavy mulch.

Surface feeding of annuals such as cereal crops, flowers and vegetables, where the roots run very close to the surface is very satisfactory and in addition the residue of such feeding is turned under and mixed with the top few inches of soil each year in the process of cultivation.

The root run of the rose will vary from six to twelve inches and it is questionable as to how much of the fertilizer nutrients leach down to meet the requirements of optimum feeding. Undoubtedly a high percentage of *soluble* nitrogen reaches the feeding area through rainfall and heavy watering. In the nitrate form it is quickly available to plants and is subject to movement up and down in the soil in the capillary water. In the ammonia form it is more tightly held by the soil particles thus being more resistant to leaching. Most plants grow best when both forms of nitrogen are available. On the other hand phosphorus and potassium are not nearly as mobile as nitrogen and are rather tightly held. Unless the bed soil is quite porous through adequate organic matter the amount of these essential elements, even in diluted form, reaching the root zone is often questionable. Every time I see roses with weak necks and hanging their heads I wonder how much potassium is getting through to the roots.

The special rose fertilizer we have recommended may be used in dry form and spread around each bush as suggested. It would be helpful to have an ounce of rose fertilizer accurately weighed out and placed in a small plastic capsule which can then be cut off at the required height and makes a fast, accurate measure.

For liquid feeding place a quart of water in an earthenware vessel, or a wooden keg, for each rose to be fed. We suggest this type of container as the fertilizer, due to its corrosive properties, will damage metal containers unless constructed of stainless steel or other acid resisting material. It will require ten gallons of water to feed 40 roses so unless you have a larger container, or a lesser number of roses, the mixture will have to be prepared in batches.

For each quart of water add one ounce of fertilizer, stir well and let stand overnight. Warm soft water will give the best results but usually we have to use hard, cold water, which also gives good results in placing the soluble materials in solution. When ready to proceed with the feeding stir up the mixture and add a quart around each bush, staying about six inches out from the canes. Liquid fertilizing should be done after a heavy rain or deep watering.

For best results use a 3/8 inch rod about two feet long, with a piece welded across the top to form a T handle, to perforate the soil around the bush to a depth of eight inches in about six locations. This will allow much of the fertilizer to seep down to the root zone and speed up the feeding process and it is amazing how quickly results are apparent. The perforating end of the rod should be tapered but with a blunt nose so that it will push aside any roots it contacts without damaging them.

After you have drawn off the liquid fertilizer a gypsum-like residue will be left from the superphosphate. This residue contains considerable calcium and sulphur and should be dried and spread over the bed; or better still spread it over the compost heap.

A few years ago in order to do a better spray job, with less labour, we built a stationary high pressure (125 lb.) spray outfit beside a cellar window overlooking the rose garden. This consisted of a wooden platform on which was mounted a 1/4 H.P. electric motor, small twin piston-type compressor, and a specially made fifteen gallon pressure tank — including water gauge, pressure gauge and safety relief valve. We add the required amount of concentrated liquid fertilizer and run in sufficient water to feed forty roses, build up the pressure and attach the garden hose. We had a specially designed brass root feeder made for us and between the hose and the root feeder we installed a trigger control valve. With this equipment, and adequate pressure, it is possible to thoroughly impregnate the root zone with liquid fertilizer in a matter of a few seconds.

We have had success with a simpler form of root feeding by using a piece of copper tubing three feet long with an outside diameter of seven-eighths of an inch. The tubing is plugged with a three inch metal plug at one end which is then tapered to a blunt nose. Just above the plug a series of holes are drilled into the tubing in a four inch area. On the other end a T for a handle is brazed on and into

the upper opening a small funnel can be welded; or used separately if preferred. This feeding tool can be inserted to the root zone and the required amount of liquid fertilizer distributed over as many locations as desired. It will be helpful when the tool is inserted to revolve it in a circular motion which enlarges the hole and makes it cone-shaped. This larger hole will hold the required amount of liquid which gradually seeps into the root zone. Afterwards these holes can be filled with sawdust, peat moss, buckwheat hulls or whatever fine mulch is being used. This enables humus forming material to reach the root zone without any damage to the root structure.

There are several good root feeders on the market using soluble cartridges which can be attached to the garden hose and these are doing an excellent job but it is desirable to have control of the fertilizing formula, and the quantity of nutrients given each rose.

Roses require plenty of moisture for healthy growth and maximum bloom, but will not thrive without good drainage. If moisture is lacking transpiration slows down and there is a decrease in the movement of moisture containing food elements and minerals from the soil to the leaves, where with the aid of the sun, digestion takes place. In addition the microorganisms that convert the soil nutrients into available forms for plant digestion become inactive, and the bushes suffer from hunger. If rainfall is inadequate roses should be deep watered to about ten inches at least every ten days. This is best accomplished by removing the nozzle from the hose and letting the water seep in slowly until the deep watering has been accomplished.

District Reports

VANCOUVER ISLAND — *F. N. Parker*

As usual the winter of 1961-62 was quite mild without any real cold weather and on this account we were surprised to find a lot of winter damage. The summer was hot and very dry and where it was impossible to practice irrigation the bushes stopped growing. We had hoped that the wood would be well ripened but with the warm wet fall weather the wood started to grow again. We seem to have the same trouble each year with a lot of soft wood when winter starts and this is easily damaged.

In Victoria where they suffer least from winter damage they had high winds accompanied by a severe frost which cut the bushes right down except in those gardens that were sheltered. This damage was especially bad on the sea front where such damage is usually very light. The spring was wet and cold and there was not sufficient warm dry weather to develop the buds. At the Victoria show the late Mr. Young R. Rhodes, whose garden was well sheltered, had a lot of very fine bloom which was a great support for the show. He was able to enter high class exhibits in every class except that of novice and one of his entries of 'Mrs. Sam McGredy' was judged the Best Bloom in the Show. His entry of 'Etoile de Hollande' was the best I have ever seen of this variety.

The number of entries from new exhibitors was a big disappointment and something to cause concern because it is from this fresh support that future shows will grow. They just did not have any blooms to show whereas last year the number of entries staged by novices was very promising.

The summer continued wet and cold; blooms were very late and many suffered damage by rain. Varieties with thin petal formation balled very badly. Aphids continued all through the summer and it was impossible to keep the bushes clean. Midge was bad; a hard pest to control but fortunately does not last long. I did not hear of any outbreaks of rust, but blackspot was bad and started early in the

season. In a year when mildew could have been expected to flourish there was very little trouble from this fungus even in the fall when it is usually very bad in this climate. There was of course some on susceptible varieties. Red spider, a pest that has been on the increase during the past few years was almost absent.

Some varieties made a good showing. The blooms of 'Wendy Cussons' stood up well but it was a poor year for 'Kordes Perfecta' which made lots of growth but seems to require some heat to develop the large buds. 'Silver Lining' gave many blooms early in the season but did not bloom in the fall, while 'My Choice' a somewhat similar rose gave good bloom until the end of October. 'Super Star' is making a great impression on those who have had a chance to see it and seems to be able to produce clean blooms despite the weather. Many growers would like to have it but can not find it in the catalogues they are using under its proper name. This is a pity and our Canadian nurseries should use the proper names for their varieties.

In the fall shows the roses were very good as we had a little warm weather at the end of August and early in September. However, roses are not the main interest in these shows which do not attract people who like to spend hours talking about roses, and who bring in new varieties for other growers to see. Floribundas have not been good this season; starting late the second crop of bloom was poor and by November it was hard to find anything worth cutting.

We are going into the winter with a lot of unripe wood and the weather continues mild. When to hill up is a problem.

Editor's note: 'Super Star', winner of a National Rose Society Gold Medal and also The President's International Trophy for the Best New Seedling Rose of the year (1960) was raised by M. Tantau of Germany. Renamed 'Tropicana' in the United States.

VANCOUVER — *William James*

THE Vancouver Rose Society had a very successful year this year. It carried out a very fine programme under the Chairmanship of Mr. Stan MacDonald. The monthly meetings were stimulating and interesting with a wide variety of topics coming up for discussion. The members had ample opportunities to ask questions of the experts and Vancouver is fortunate in having a number of such experts. It is always a difficult job to provide programmes that will satisfy

the new members and the old — if there be such. Some members want to hear about rose growing, while many of the ladies — bless them all — are interested in floral arrangements.

Our president this year, Mr. Erskine MacPherson, has shown a very keen interest in the growth of the Vancouver Rose Society, and he has given of his time and talent unstintingly in order to make Vancouver truly Canada's "City of Roses."

The winter of '60-'61 was very mild and by February the roses were well on the way in spring growth. However, during the last week of that month, and the first two weeks of March, frost descended on us with a vengeance. I suppose it's an ill wind that doesn't blow some good. It did make rose growers get out and prune as they hadn't done for some years. Practically everyone was forced to prune low even those who are generally "high pruners." I might say the writer of this article has much faith in low pruning. A further value of this frost was in relation to the insect pests. With the warm sunny days hundreds of cute little green bugs — which we, on the Pacific Coast, call aphids — were smiling everywhere at rose enthusiasts. But alas, the frost hit them several nights running and they soon curled up little toes.

Towards the end of March we held a very successful Pruning Demonstration in the Stanley Park rose gardens on two separate days. Each year we have several hundred onlookers who are interested in learning, not only how to prune roses, but how to grow better roses. The V.R.S. as usual, got a number of new members as a result of the "pruning in the park."

The biggest event of the year was, of course, the Rose Show. It was held in conjunction with the American Rose Society's Annual Pacific Northwest District Rose Show, and proved to be a most outstanding success. Approximately 4,000 people visited the show during the two days. The theme was, "An English Rose Garden." The Honorary Show President was Mrs. Nat Schoen, A.R.S., Show President was Mr. Erskine MacPherson, President of the V.R.S. The General Show Chairman was Mr. Wm. M. Brandner, who, ably assisted by Co-Chairmen Mrs. G. C. Faulkner and Mr. Ben J. Thomas, had the responsibility of seeing to it that all ran well. It did, believe me! Mr. Archie Selwood, V.R.S., and Mr. Bryan Taylor, A.R.S., acted as an Advisory Committee. I don't wish to bore you in this report with a long list of names of people, most of you have

never met — but probably wish you had — for they are nice people — but I must mention at least three more: Mrs. C. W. Morton, who added Show work to her already heavy duties as Secretary of the V.R.S., Mr. J. W. Horton, who handled all the money on top of his regular duties as Treasurer of the V.R.S. and did a grand job. Finally, but by no means least, Mrs. H. S. (Mollie) McLeod, Floor Plan Chairman — a most lowly title but a very arduous task. Mollie and her committee spent many hours of planning and the end result was a most effective, attractive, and outstanding floor plan. I wish space permitted a detailed description. To all the people I have mentioned above the simple words are probably the most effective — "Thank you for a job well done." To draw this part of my report to a close, I would like to quote the remarks of Mr. Bryan Taylor, A.R.S., when he was presenting the trophies on the platform, "This is the best Rose Show I have seen for the past fifteen years."

In the Show there were 127 entries in the decorative classes and 535 in the open classes. Altogether there were 102 exhibitors in the open classes.

Eddie's Nurseries Challenge Trophy and the A.R.S. Gold Medal Certificate for the best rose in the Show was won by Arvo Kaija for 'Burnaby'. The best white in the show was won by the same person also for 'Burnaby'. The trophy for this rose was the Helen M. Selwood Memorial Trophy. Arvo Kaija also received the Dora Bayon Challenge Trophy for the best yellow in the show — 'McGredy's Yellow'. Dr. J. M. Burkhart won the trophy for the best red rose in the show — 'Josephine Bruce'. Mrs. R. E. (Pat) Murdock won the National Rose Society's Bronze Medal for the most meritorious exhibit in the first 48 classes inclusive. The Henry Birk's Trophy for the most outstanding decorative arrangement went to Mrs. R. M. Whitely.

The Hudson's Bay Challenge Trophy for the best show box of 12 specimen blooms and the O. C. Bentley Challenge Trophy for the best show box of 6 specimen blooms were won by Mrs. R. E. (Pat) Murdoch and Mr. J. H. McGhie respectively. The best rose in the children's section was won by Michael Coan with 'Peace'. He won the W. H. Walkinshaw Memorial Trophy. All in all, the Show was the finest the west has ever staged. Its programme also included "Flower Arrangement Demonstrations", "Rose Lover's Workshop",

"Budding and Growing from Seed", and finally, Bus Tours of our lovely city.

In writing this report I thought that possibly rose growers right across Canada would like to know what roses, we, in the wild (?) west favour. With this in mind I questioned a number of the authorities. There was no unanimity of opinion; however,'Peace', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Josephine Bruce', 'Anne Letts', 'Burnaby' and 'Tropicana' were definitely among the favourites.

Two other events which were held during the year were the annual garden party, held in August at the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Sharpe, and a picnic, which was held in early September, at Central Park. The garden party was enjoyed by a goodly crowd and considered to be a success, but the picnic was not very popular.

We, in Vancouver, end our yearly activities with a banquet. This was held in the Delmar Cafe on November 20th. It was a very enjoyable banquet and was immediately followed by the annual meeting and election of officers for the ensuing year.

In closing this Report I would like on behalf of the V.R.S., to extend to all rosarians east of Vancouver an invitation to spend their holidays in this fair city — "The Canadian City of Roses". You will always receive a very warm welcome.

NORTH - CENTRAL ALBERTA — *A. Allan, Edmonton*

EVERYONE, no doubt, feels that he gardens under difficult weather conditions but here in Edmonton we find that we have more than average in extremes in weather.

This is the start of another winter in this area and by the date on the calendar it should be well under way. So far, indications are for a moderate one. Up until mid-November no really heavy frosts occurred that did any noticeable damage to the roses other than touch late buds. The result was an abundance of late growth on all plants and these conditions make successful wintering of bushes difficult.

In past years the most successful way of providing winter protection was to put the plants in a pit in layers and to cover them with a liberal supply of peat moss. This medium has its advantages as once it freezes, there is no chance of heating in the pit which could cause

mildew or new growth. Placing the plants in a pit results in good, well wintered plants with little or no loss in the spring. This method of wintering has one disadvantage. Root damage may be caused when digging up the plants in the fall and in the removal of them from the pit in the spring. This may slightly retard growth in the early part of the season. However, all bushes seem to survive and produce abundantly with careful setting out at the start of the growing season.

Although I have used the pit method of winter protection for many years, this season, to overcome the chance of root damage, and also with the idea of saving time in spring planting, the roses were pruned lightly and left in the plot for the winter.

Last fall, as an experiment, I tried a new method of protection. I put collars of chicken wire two feet in depth around a few individual bushes and filled the cavity with peat moss until the plant was covered. This method was successful and all plants survived, making very rapid growth at the start of the season. As a result of this, I am wintering all plants in this fashion this year and I feel that it will have many advantages over the old method of pitting them.

The Spring of 1962 started out somewhat ideal for the growing of roses. It was warm with a liberal supply of moisture. No extremely hot weather was experienced accompanied with hot drying winds and the roses made very rapid advances early in the season. This condition was short lived and by the end of May the weather became cool and remained this way most of the summer. These cool conditions were excellent for established bushes to produce extra good blooms. The cool conditions and little rain held down mildew and blackspot and little or no trouble was experienced from these blights.

The conditions of the roses early in July seemed to indicate a large number of entries for our local Horticultural Show. Most growers found their bushes producing top quality blooms with a good reserve of buds.

At this critical time the city experienced a violent hail storm and in some areas the growers were cleaned out. This, of course, resulted in reduced entries at the show. Most of the entries showed effects of hail damage such as shredded leaves and petal bruises, but all things considered, a fair showing was made.

Now at the start of a New Year, we can look back over our past successes and failures and look forward to a better season in 1963.

We will be adding new varieties to our rose gardens and be trying to achieve the perfect display.

CALGARY — *Calgary Rose Society (Mrs. W. H. Dowling)*

SINCE our last article in *The Canadian Rose Annual 1961*, the Calgary Rose Society has been organized and have a steadily increasing membership, with Mr. P. J. Timms, President, a rosarian with many years experience; Mrs. W. H. Dowling, Vice-President and Mrs. C. L. Nutter, Secretary-Treasurer. The members are developing into a very studious group, doing a great deal of study and research of our local soils and climatic conditions, toward the development of more hardy and beautiful rose culture.

Many rose growers in this area had very heavy losses over the past winter 1961-62, some up to fifty per cent and one or two reported as high as eighty per cent loss.

We believe this to have been caused mostly by having such a dry fall and then a sudden snowfall and winter was upon us with no moisture in the ground and some bushes not hilled up. Although my own bushes looked so nice and green in the spring, I think I should have watered them real early, even in January; it would have frozen them in and protected them from the thawing Chinook winds. My own loss was about twenty per cent.

We had a very late, cold and windy spring this past season. The aphids were particularly bad, one had to be dusting and spraying incessantly it seemed. We also had many very high winds which did not help as they had no sooner been dusted than they needed to be done all over again.

Mildew, red spider and rust were also quite prevalent this season, but in spite of all these drawbacks we had more entries in the rose section of our wonderful Calgary Horticultural Show than we have ever had before and also more participants. This gives us a great deal of encouragement.

Canadian Oil Company Limited very kindly donated to the Calgary Rose Society an exceptionally nice trophy, which is to be competed for annually and also a miniature for the winner's very own. This is to be known as the "Canadian Oil Company Limited, White Rose Trophy". The first winner of this trophy at the 1961 show was a very ardent rose grower, a fine Chinese gentleman,

'DEAREST' (Floribunda)
'*Spartan*' seedling
Raised by Alex. Dickson & Sons Ltd., Newtownards
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1960 AND GOLD MEDAL 1961
By kind permission of the National Rose Society

Mr. Louie Do Foo, who has lived in Calgary since the turn of the century. The 1962 winner was Miss M. Jacques, who is a very keen competitor and grows wonderful roses. Other Rose Society winners were President Percy J. Timms, The Mrs. McAfee Cup for the best rose in show, Mr. G. H. Hiett the C.R.S. Medal and many firsts, seconds and thirds were received by others of the members.

As we have had such nice open weather after the killing frost, the roses have started to grown again. We hope this will not be too hard on them and think it will be interesting to note how they will fare over this winter.

A few hybrid teas that performed well for some of the members during this trying season were 'Diamond Jubilee', 'Tiffany', 'Pink Delight', 'Ena Harkness', 'New Yorker' and 'Queen O'The Lakes', a Brownell hybridization. Floribundas were 'Alain', 'Heat Wave', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Golden Slippers' and 'Jiminy Cricket'.

The best wishes of the Calgary Rose Society go to rosarians everywhere for a rosy rose growing year in 1963.

NORTH - CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN —

Gary Essar, Kindersley

THE Prairies certainly have an alterable climate; last year we were in the grip of one of the worst droughts in years and this year, we had one of the best growing seasons in the past half decade.

Spring arrived early and the prospects looked both promising and dismal. There had been more snow but it disappeared into the parched earth. The reservoirs were full yet there was no other precipitation. Dust storms seemed to indicate a dry year and I recall vividly one of these storms which lasted several days. At mid-day the sun could barely be seen through the choking clouds of dust which loomed hundreds of feet into the air.

Fortunately in June we began to have rains at two-week intervals and it continued in this fashion all summer. Rainfall amounted to about 13 inches (considerably above the average). This resulted in continuously moist earth during the growing season. The growth on rose bushes was phenomenal — mine reached an average of two feet. All bushes produced a fair amount of bloom of good quality and size and they lasted well. Some balling occurred under the moist conditions but generally form was good. Bugs unfortunately flour-

ished too — all summer we battled multitudes of aphids and spider mites. I did notice some mildew when the weather became cooler. This is the first time I have noticed it to such an extent in this area.

The hardy roses responded to the moisture and put forth their usual show in the spring. The hardy ever-bloomers were also good most of the summer.

Rose growers will be interested to know that most horticultural shows in Prairie towns have a section, under cut flowers, especially for rose blooms. In our particular town we had a number of entries and it is surprising to note the quality of the exhibits. 'Peace' usually walks off with most prizes. 'Ena Harkness' and other red varieties come close seconds.

So far our fall has been wonderful. Even now all traces of snow have disappeared and most days have been clear and sunny. Our first killing frost came in mid-September; fortunately only the tops of the bushes were touched. The weather stayed warm and about a month after they started to bloom again. The cool, clear weather which followed ripened off the bushes. Even when they were being heeled in some leaves were still green and had to be cut off. To us on the Prairies one added beauty of rose growing is the leaves, which stay so green after everything is dead and gone.

MANITOBA — *Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, Winnipeg*

AS usual, we have much to say about the weather. The year 1962 brought us a complete reversal of the conditions of 1961. In that year we had a long drought; 1962 gave us an extended period of wet weather.

Our year began with cold, stormy weather and blizzards. In Winnipeg there was a fair average snowfall over the whole winter but, in many of the country districts, the fall was heavy. We had spells of consistently low temperatures and in Winnipeg, on March 1st, we broke the record for low night temperatures for that date — it was 35.5 degrees below zero as against the previous record here of 29.4 degrees below on March 1st, 1890. Temperatures were even lower in many other areas, of course. One result of the 1961 drought was that, when the soil finally thawed, the melting snow was rapidly absorbed by the dry earth, and we were able to start work on the rose beds in good time.

We began to remove winter coverings about the end of April, but we had to supply quick protection against frosts for a few nights thereafter. There was some cool damp weather, but temperatures were rising and we began planting new roses about the middle of May. They bloomed on schedule in June. It was just about then that we began to think that a good rainfall was useful, but it *could* be overdone; especially when it was accompanied by high winds. Our rose bushes often looked the worse for wear, the blooms shattered. For those who had large rosebeds it was often impossible to get near enough to the bushes to spray or dust — it does not do to "pack" our Manitoba soil. This state of things seemed to demonstrate the wisdom of those rosarians who cultivate their roses in a few small beds rather than in one large one; it is more convenient for maintenance work.

Generally speaking, however, we all feel that we had a good year, although we were quite busy with sprays and dusts, of course. There was good growth, and the blooms were abundant and of good quality. Our imported roses also responded well to the wet weather; starting from soil level this Spring, some of them grew about two feet taller than they did last year. It may interest our members to know that we have learned from Mr. Wheatcroft that his roses are budded on R. laxa, which is being used here in the work of developing hardy shrub roses for the Prairies.

In order to give a regional review of the past year, we will summarize the reports received from some of our good friends in the Province, starting with Winnipeg and then going west and north.

Mr. Hector Macdonald — "Mr. Assiniboine Park" — applied his usual winter protection and his winter loss was very small; all the roses that were in good condition survived. Incidentally, he feels that the weather in the first month after setting out has a lot to do with the success or failure of newly planted roses. He states that his roses all flourished in the excessive rainfall; the blooms were plentiful and of good substance. He made particular mention of the new H.T. 'High Time', and also of 'Tropicana'. There was a very severe hailstorm in the latter part of July, and this caused considerable damage; but the roses recovered quickly. Some mildew and blackspot appeared in the latter part of August and in early September, but it was soon controlled. Mr. Macdonald reports that he was at the Experimental Farm at Morden — about 78 miles south-west of

Winnipeg — in September and, at that time, roses in that area were in very good condition and had grown very tall. Winter protection at the Park will be the same as in other years, but something has been added to the roses in one test plot — they have been sprayed with Wilt-pruf.

Mr. Harry Vane, of Treesbank, reported on his area which is just over 120 miles south-west of Winnipeg. The dry weather of 1961 was hard on country rosarians, and he lost about 30 bushes. He had predicted, last year, that there would be losses, owing to the drought. This year has been a good one; with plenty of rain the roses showed more growth, and they produced well. The bushes were still blooming on October 15th, when 2 inches of snow fell. On that day Mr. Vane picked about 40 lovely roses, all of exhibition quality; he is especially enthusiastic about the H.T. 'King's Ransom', AARS '62. This year he covered his roses for the winter on November 2nd.

Mr. Harvey D. Sparling, of Portage la Prairie, told us that last winter caused considerable loss to rosarians in that area. However, he feels that this was because the roses went into the winter in a dry state; many growers were not in a position to cope with the extreme dryness of 1961. Fortunately, he was able to deal with the problem more easily, and he lost only one rose out of 85. His roses thrived in the abundant rainfall of last summer; and they bloomed better than ever, the flowers being of good substance and long-lasting. He noted that on 'Montezuma' a large bloom remained fresh for over two weeks. Mr. Sparling had no trouble with Blackspot, but he never allows this disease to get a start as he uses Captan regularly. There were Aphids, of course, but Malathion kept these pests under control.

Speaking of the Annual Horticultural Show at Portage, Mr. Sparling said that, although there were not so many exhibitors in the Rose Classes, the specimens shown were very good. He added an encouraging note, and we take the liberty of quoting: "However, the growing of roses in the area is increasing every year and, usually, anyone who produces blooms becomes an addict. Even though one bush may constitute the whole rose garden, it seems to be highly prized and becomes an important topic of conversation if it produces and survives the winter. Invariably additional experiments follow. I know of at least four rosarians in the district who now have 50

bushes or more". And in another passage: "Anyone who has grown roses successfully becomes almost emotionally attached to them, and the tie becomes stronger as time marches on". How right you are, Mr. Sparling! We all feel that way about our roses.

Our next correspondent is Mr. Grindle, away up north in Flin Flon. He said that 1962 was one of the best years he has had since he started growing roses. There was better growth, the blooms were better, and the bushes flowered almost continuously until late Fall. Other rose growers in the area gave the same opinion. There was a fair rainfall up there, and they had some trouble with Aphids. Mr. Grindle has tried a variety of sprays and dusts, but he prefers Scott's Cure, an all-purpose dust. His winter loss was low, and he said the casualties were roses budded on R. multiflora understock; he believes that roses on R. canina stock are more hardy. Our northern member is a very enthusiastic rosarian and he hopes that one day Flin Flon will have its own Rose Show. At present there is a Horticultural Show, with rose classes included. We wish him success.

At the Red River Exhibition in June there are three consecutive shows held during the week, and at each show the number of rose exhibits was larger than we have ever had. The blooms, too, were of very good quality, so different from the specimens shown in 1961.

At our Outdoor Show in July we again noted an increased number of entries, all of good calibre. Mr. Grindle travelled the 550 miles from Flin Flon to let us see what can be done with roses up North, and he had some fine prize-winning exhibits. After the judging, Mr. F. Weir — our Provincial Horticulturist — spoke on the various defects to watch for when selecting blooms for show, and this talk was followed by an amateur judging session. As in previous years, we were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Macdonald and, after the Show in their garden, these good friends of the Rose Section served refreshments as we gathered in groups to "talk roses".

Our International Flower Show is always held in August and, about two weeks before that date, we had a "school" for Exhibitors. It was sponsored by the Extension Service of the Manitoba Government, and Mr. Weir gave a very instructive talk on the selection and arrangement of exhibits. In the Rose Classes at the Show we had an increased number of entries; again they were all of good quality, and we noted that many very fine exhibits came from our neighbours in

the States. Many of our own provinces were also represented. We repeated our educational display — "Know your Roses" — and for this we again received a generous contribution of perfect blooms from Eddie's Nursery in Vancouver.

We held our Fall Rose meeting in October. Mr. Hector Macdonald spoke about a number of new roses which were grown in Assiniboine Park in 1962,(and we saw "Floral Olympics" — a film of the Floriade which was held in Rotterdam from May 25th until Sept. 25th, 1960. The film was lent to us by the Ortho Agricultural Chemical Company, and it is an excellent picture of the chief features of the great Exhibition. The film was much enjoyed by our membership, and we strongly recommend it to other groups.

We could not have prepared a truly regional report without the assistance given by Messrs. Grindle, Macdonald, Sparling and Vane. To them we wish to say a sincere "Thank you"; and may we add that we are counting on their continued help in the future?

Now, in late November, our roses are all tucked away for the winter, and we have had some snow. Although temperatures are low, the snow has disappeared again in some areas, and we are torn between our desire for good insulation for our roses and our reluctance to bring out snow shovels and scrapers. However, incurably optimistic, we look forward to another good year in 1963. Meantime, from Region 3, we extend best wishes to all our friends from coast to coast. May all your roses flourish, and may your enthusiasm never wane!

LAKEHEAD AREA — *H. C. Westbrook, Port Arthur*

ARE rosarians ever completely satisfied? I doubt it, after reading Regional Reports and analyzing (after a fashion) my own 1962 thoughts.

Here at the Lakehead we were treated to a Spring where there was no frost after April 20 (Mirable Dictu); but then it rained, seemingly, every night for months. Consequently, the bushes were in difficulties. For the second time we saw Mildew. The only other time, there was one bush affected slightly. However, this year it was almost an invasion. It began in one of the six potted bushes we bought to replace late winter casualties. In short order, all but one of these potted roses, a 'Kordes Perfecta' were coated with white

powder. From there it spread to 70% of the bushes. It was so bad that Rust and Blackspot could be ignored after a fashion. 'Christian Dior' seemed to be a lover of the disease. 'McGredy's Ivory' was very badly infected. However, some of our rose growing friends had no Mildew; it couldn't find a place to get a foothold. All available seats were taken up by Blackspot.

Insects were, as usual, just a nuisance, except for Aphids. They were really troublesome this year. It took a steady, concentrated attack to even subdue them. Part of the reason for their population explosion may be blamed upon the scarcity of Lady Bugs. What happened to them is a problem for the biologists.

So much for the Wailing Wall! Was there anything cheerful in 1962? The answer is a loud, resounding yes.

First of all is 'Picadilly'. This creature has such plenty of everything that it is hard to describe. I can still see its blonde, blended beauty in my memory, standing there covered in bloom. Aristocratic, yes — it sneers at disease — but a good mixer — it blends with any colour. 'Wendy Cussons' and 'June Park' are two fine acquisitions. They should go a long way before retiring. 'King's Ransom' seems too good to be true. If this one winters well, I feel we have the answer to the exhibitor's dream of a yellow rose. 'Rose Gaujard' looks like a great corner bush; don't sell it short. 'Lady Zia' gave great promises, but failed to fulfil them. She evidently dislikes the north. In the Floribunda group, to my mind, 'Little Darling' is the champion. It can take rough weather, disease and insects in its stride. The only close competitor is 'Vogue', which is not far behind.

The Port Arthur Rose Show was again held for the second year in the Prince Arthur Motor Hotel. The Provincial Room was an ideal place for the show and attracted many visitors, both local and tourist. In spite of the fact that four of the most intense (I hesitate to say, largest) exhibitors of former years were unable to participate, the Show was a splendid success. The newcomers to exhibiting really dug in and made it an outstanding display of colour and classic beauty. 'Mirandy' took the top honours. 'Red Ensign' was Reserve Champion and 'Ballet' won the Parish Memorial Prize.

Incidentally, the Prince Arthur Motor Hotel has begun to use, as its basic decoration, Hybrid Tea Roses in large borders. They make a beautiful display and framework for the outdoor swimming pool.

The past winter gave more snow protection than we had in the previous four. Consequently, the winter loss did not seem as severe. As far as the writer is concerned the losses were limited to those which had been badly rusted the previous summer. I hope and trust this won't be the case with the Mildew infected bushes this winter. If that should occur, the casualties will be appalling.

The frosts this fall held off until October 24, but struck then for three successive nights. That necessitated "putting them to bed". Those who use the hilling up with earth and then covering with leaves or straw method find it more advantageous to prune the bushes back to about 10 to 12 inches before the addition of earth. It saves a lot of work and doesn't seem to injure the bushes to any extent. At any rate, as far as this area is concerned the stems will freeze to the earth mounds anyway on 95% of the bushes. Might as well prune in the fall as the spring as long as the bushes are dormant. It does hurt though to have to burn thousands of buds after the pruning.

The 1962 rose season is over — frustrations are forgotten, but expectations loom as lusty as ever. All one can do is spend the winter planning where each new arrival will be placed (how many times their positions are changed!) and where the ones to be moved will go. There must be a limit to how many bushes a given piece of land will hold. Yet such limits never seem to be reached. In any event, the 1962 season is over and 1963 has already begun. "The King is dead, long live the King".

BARRIE — *Russ McLaren*

"ROSEWISE", if I may coin a new expression, the season of 1962 in the Barrie area can best be described by that well-worn phrase — an unqualified success.

No sooner it seemed were the roses uncovered in the spring than they fairly burst into foliage. The unseasonally hot spell in early May stimulated fast growth and the buds soon appeared. Wonder of wonders for the Barrie area all classes of garden roses were in the process of blooming in early June — three weeks earlier than normal for the area.

This meant that exhibitors in our area were able to exhibit at The Canadian National Rose Show held this year in Hamilton on June

23rd. This was something of a record and our participation in the show was greatly enjoyed.

The Annual Rose Show sponsored by The Barrie Horticultural Society had 84 entries staged by 14 exhibitors which was a considerable decrease from the previous year. The date for the show which was set at the time the Annual was published was too late for the abnormally early blooming period which we experienced. For our show we were privileged to have Mr. C. F. Davis as judge and Mr. O. E. Bowles as guest speaker, both of whom are directors of The Canadian Rose Society.

This year, as a comparison and experiment, we used cocoa bean hulls as a mulch on part of our garden and on the other part the old reliable peat moss. We were well pleased with this new material which was an excellent mulch and besides it did not retain the moisture from the rain but let it through to the soil and the roots of the roses.

It was not until well on in July that problems developed in the garden. Hot, dry weather necessitated a close watch being maintained for aphids and other insects. Once a week root watering was a must and the good growing weather that developed later produced excellent bloom that continued well into late fall.

OXFORD COUNTY — *Fred J. George, Ingersoll*

IN just two years Ingersoll has become recognized as the centre of a thriving rose growing area. Our location for growing good roses is unsurpassed as we are nestled in an area surrounded by the Great Lakes, and just north of the tobacco growing sands. Our year round climate is excellent; not too hot in the summer and our winter is usually on the mild side.

Our 1961 fall came to an abrupt halt on November 17th with over five inches of soft snow, which caught all rose growers without winter protection on their roses. Within one week all roses were receiving their winter overcoats of clean soil as this method is almost universal here for winter protection. Our early snow did not stay with us and it was not uncommon to see the complete hilling of our roses all winter.

Weekly inspection of rose gardens indicated the roses were wintering well as the canes were green to a height of three feet in most

gardens; in fact most of the bushes retained their foliage well into March. Frequent winter rains with resultant ice coatings created an air of apprehension in the minds of many as we fully expected to find many of our heavy ice coated canes split open at the soil line.

Heavy pruning was necessary and at times to ground level in order to cut away destroyed cambium tissue. Surprising as it may seem we were delighted to find the fewest winter killed roses in years. The winter protection was removed in late March and early April and while there was no apparent difference at the time the protective soil was removed it was later noted that the bushes uncovered first came into production a week or so earlier. Now I am wondering if we leave our protection on too long and hold up the acceleration of growth and bloom. It is common practice to give our bushes at least two good dormant sprays before the leaves unfold as we believe this spraying is very effective in combating the various fungus diseases.

Spring growth was rapid due to a very warm April and May, in fact our hottest day of the year which was in excess of 90°F. was recorded in May. Lush growth with very few aphids brought forth blooms that rivalled those shown in the catalogues but rarely seen in the gardens.

Then in June we had our Annual Festival of Roses which runs for two days, Saturday and Sunday, and is preceded by a mammoth parade of prancing horses, bands, majorettes, county and town dignitaries and the many floats of the young ladies competing for the title of "Queen of the Festival', chosen at the evening show. All this publicity and show promotion adds greatly to the attendance.

Routine care and spraying was carried out during the summer and a heavy infestation of powdery mildew struck in August. With the assistance of almost every type of spray used to combat this disease we distorted the foliage very badly and it was difficult to find a suitable show piece. However, in spite of this outbreak those local members who competed in the London Fair were quite successful.

At date of writing, November 7th, our fall has been exceptionally mild with some nice gentle rainfall. We have had some light frosts but nothing sufficient to shock the bushes into dormancy. The foliage is intact and it appears that growers in this area will again be forced to put the garden overcoats on their bushes while in full leaf.

The plantings of roses in this district during 1962 was greatly increased due we believe to the publicity and competition of our shows and the enthusiasm of our members. It is my conviction that once rose growers are introduced to the fine articles, the clearing house, and other sections of *The Canadian Rose Annual* that they will be boosters of The Canadian Rose Society for life.

HAMILTON AND DISTRICT — *Gladys M. Naismith*

ONLY a few weeks ago the closing chapter of a book entitled "The Sixth Year of the Hamilton and District Rose Society" was written, and recorded an excellent year of achievement under the leadership of Mr. Elton D. Brown, president. Miss Shirley Mullin, programme convenor, provided us with ideas and material enough to write eight chapters in this year's book, each chapter representing a month, and as follows:

April. Mr. Jas Redman, Royal Botanical Gardens, gave a most informative and helpful talk on *General Cultivating, Soils, Fertilizers, and Conditioners.*

May. A panel discussion on *My Six Favorite Roses and Why* was presented by four very ardent rose growers. Mr. George J. Patterson acted as Moderator, and completed the discussion with a talk on *How to Identify Roses and Their Particular Uses.*

June. This chapter was brimful of many events. Our Society was indeed happy to have as our speakers two from The Canadian Rose Society: Mrs. J. H. Baillie presented in a most pleasing manner the *Fundamentals of Flower Arranging,* gave many helpful hints as to materials to use, and various kinds of arrangements; Mr. Chas. Davis *Grooming and Conditioning of Roses for Show Purposes,* including a look at the best and poorest types for Roses for Exhibition. These two subjects were very timely in view of the fact that every rosarian looks forward with anticipation and pleasure to this month when their hard work and efforts of the early spring bring forth some of their finest rose blooms for entering in an annual Rose Show.

Saturday June 23rd was truly a Red Letter Day in the history of this Society. We were honored to join hands with The Canadian Rose Society and to present to the public who came from near and far, the Canadian National Rose Show. This was staged in the new

headquarters building of the Royal Botanical Gardens. I would like to pay tribute to Mrs. Dorothy Hughes and her committee for preparing such a fine schedule. We were greatly indebted to the entire staff of the Gardens who, in no small measure, contributed to the success of this Rose Show. Many people *came* and *they saw* not only the foyers adorned with gorgeous commercial and nursery exhibits, but rooms filled with all varieties and classes of roses from exhibitors right across Canada. The decorative classes with its theme "Around the Year with Roses" was particularly outstanding this year. This department seems to be growing in popularity each year. The public were greatly impressed by the originality and imagination that went into the arrangements; it was really a most pleasing sight.

Mr. W. J. Keenan and Mr. Chas. Davis contributed a lot prior to this show and helped make this show such a memorable occasion. Mr. Davis deserves a great deal of credit for the able manner in which he handled the staging of the magnificent air borne exhibits, also the many tasks assigned him for the Rose Show.

Mrs. George J. Patterson, Mrs. L. Rouse, Mrs. J. H. Baillie and other members of the Hospitality Committee who served refreshments so graciously and efficiently at the noon hour to the many out of town and local guests, we give our sincere thanks. It was a pleasure to play the role of host to The Canadian Rose Society.

Near the end of June our members from Galt and all parts of this city had the privilege of visiting three of the members' rose gardens. This was well attended.

July. Although the numbers were small, a trip was made to the Ontario Hospital greenhouse where Mr. Fred Childs, in a most excellent manner, spoke on the propagation of roses, after which a tour of the grounds was made and a picnic supper followed.

September. Owing to the inability of a guest speaker to attend, Dr. C. Maybe and Mr. G. Patterson came prepared to show slides that had been taken on vacation trips. These consisted of pictures of roses Dr. Maybe had taken at the National Rose Show, London, England. Mr. Patterson spoke and showed slides of his trip to England and Scotland, mentioning he had never seen such gardens. These pictures were very much enjoyed.

October. Again this was an evening devoted to colour slides of roses and rose gardens. These were provided by various Society members and was not competitive. We travelled by screen to Vancouver, Lambeth Gardens, Portland, Ore., and tripped overseas to Holland, England, Scotland and saw also many slides of roses in local gardens. An evening of great educational value.

Before I arrive at the closing chapter I would be remiss if I did not mention the splendid job Mrs. Lelah Brooks, Editor of the Rose Leaves Monthly Bulletin, did in keeping the members informed about our meetings, the choice bits of poetry and news of great value to rose growers. To Mrs. Elton D. Brown and her committee who provided us with a cup of coffee and a cookie, enabling the members to enjoy the fellowship together and to talk over the problems that every rose grower has in common.

November. More than fifty members and friends gathered at the Scottish Rite Club for the annual meeting and banquet. It was a most happy occasion. Mr. O. E. Bowles honored us by attending this meeting and gave a most helpful and instructive talk on *Some Aspects of Rose Culture.* Lovely accordion music was provided, by a local young man, whose numbers were greatly appreciated. We were so happy to have present that evening two gentlemen from the Oxford County Rose Society.

The 1962 book has been closed and as we venture into the new year may it bring to this Society, its executive and members increased enjoyment of your hobby "Rose Culture" so that we may achieve even greater things than we did this past year.

PETERBOROUGH — *Margaret Heideman*

THE Peterborough District extended its annual Rose Show to two successful days this year in the Imperial Room of the Empress Hotel. For the first time in years, the roses were at their peak of perfection a week before the show date, but, since the Federal Election took precedence, our show was held on June 25th and 26th.

Mr. W. G. Brinning of Cobourg captured most of the top awards with his magnificent roses outstanding for their colour, size, form, and glowing freshness. His 'Ballet' was judged the best rose in show to win the CRS Bronze Medal. For the best red rose, he won the

Red Rose Tea Trophy, and for the most points in show, the Hancock Trophy.

Mr. Arthur Hancock received the CRS Silver Medal for a specimen of 'Show Girl'. The Beal Silver Cup for the best six roses displayed in a basket was won by Mr. W. G. Glaspell. Mrs. George Wilson, although out of the top awards, won top money for her exhibits. Particular pleasure was derived from the fact that several prizes were won again this year by a public school boy, Master Murray Irwin, who competed with the adults for the second year.

A feature of the second evening of the 1962 Show was a lecture on roses by Mr. Schloen of Ellsmere Nurseries Limited.

Interest in growing roses seems to increase in this district every year. The Peterborough Horticultural Society distributed six hundred rose bushes at special prices this season; and any meeting which included the fascinating subject of roses had crowded attendance.

Two old friends of the Peterborough Society, Mr. W. J. Keenan and Mr. Charles Stephenson, gave one of the most delightful programmes of the past season with the showing of Mr. Keenan's excellent coloured slides of European gardens including the splendid rose garden of La Bagatelle in Paris.

The rather severe climate of this area was as kind as it can possibly be in the past season. It may never happen again, but this year rose growers in the Peterborough area were completely happy and satisfied!

OTTAWA — *Grace Shewfelt*

THE rose season in Ottawa for 1962 was somewhat longer than usual, the spring weather was average and the fall frosts did not come until near the end of October. The growth of foliage was luxuriant — in my garden 'Peace' attained a height of almost five feet and produced some truly elegant blooms before the frosts in late October.

Some rose growers in this area found an occurrence of blackspot owing to the extreme dampness in September and October. I did not experience this with my roses but the aphids flourished and frequent spraying and dusting was necessary to keep them under control.

The floribunda and grandiflora roses are becoming increasingly popular in the Ottawa area. The floribundas provide gay drifts of colour among the evergreen plantings on the N.C.C. driveways and traffic islands and may be seen in ever-increasing numbers in private gardens.

Some of the outstanding varieties of floribundas which were successfully grown in the Ottawa area during the 1962 season include the following: 'Pink Bountiful' which opens dark pink and softens later; 'Fashionette' which bloomed from the third week in June until October first; 'Circus' a multi-coloured variety which produces a fine display throughout the season; 'Radiation' a luminous red borne on compact plants; the universal favorite 'Fashion'; and 'Rumba' a bright red with a golden reverse which is somehow reminiscent of bittersweet. 'Alain', 'Frensham', 'Ivory Fashion', 'Lavendar Princess' and 'Pinocchio' were all up to their usual high standard of excellence. 'Mrs. R. M. Finch' is inclined to fade but is a worthwhile addition to the rose garden. Orange-red 'Sarabande' and coral-pink 'Betsy McCall' were runners-up in the Rose Parade.

Among the grandifloras 'Pink Parfait' had a multitude of varied-hued pink blossoms from late June to October first. 'Queen Elizabeth' was again a regal beauty and magnanimous in flower production.

Stars among the hybrid teas include 'Ballet' a bright pink with four-inch blooms; 'Garden Party' a lovely ivory to cream, tinged blush pink; 'Nobility' with perfectly-formed five-inch blooms; 'Peace' ever popular and prolific; 'Tanya' an exciting orange-apricot which created more comment than any other rose in this area. 'Anne Letts', 'Gail Borden' and 'Love Song' were all gems in the rose garden diadem for 1962. 'Kordes Perfecta' was attractive in bud but disappointing in full flower. 'Pink Peace', 'American' and 'King's Ransom' were all highlights in the parade, having perfect form and blooming over a long season. Some people find 'Sterling Silver' especially appealing; it is shown to best advantage if exhibited with a good white variety. 'Show Girl' also proved to be an attractive rose with good form and colour.

Roses, particularly climbers, require winter protection in the Ottawa area, and I have found that evergreen boughs are very useful as a top covering. This, of course, involves a trip into the

crisp November woods, away from the more travelled highways. This year we gathered lovely hemlock boughs, being careful not to destroy the contours of the trees, to the accompaniment of distant rifle fire as it was also hunting season. The boughs made attractive bouquets as well as a neat cover for the roses. When the hemlock was combined with large chrysanthemums the effect was quite striking.

Rose lovers in Ottawa are very fortunate in being able to visit the fascinating rose garden at the Central Experimental Farm. The roses are tagged with names and varieties and one may decide on the relative merits of the different plants before ordering for the home garden. A trip to the rose gardens in late June and early July is particularly rewarding as the climbers and rugosa types are particularly effective at that time. The hybrid teas and floribundas are also most spectacular in the early part of the season although they bloom at intervals throughout the summer and autumn. Visitors to the city appreciate a tour of the rose gardens, particularly if they are interested in gardening at home.

OTTAWA — *John C. Bernard*

THE spring of 1962 arrived with a false but refreshing breath of summer — barely had the blooms of the flowering almond bushes had time to show off their delicate pink flowers and the tulips a chance to keep their rigid heads erect, when an early heat wave astonished the hybrid teas and floribundas, and their blooms, unspoiled by humid and damp weather, rivalled those of the shrub roses.

The winter and spring thaw had their usual ravaging effect. A newly advertised mulch tried with rose collars had not proven very successful and it seemed that bushes mounded with ordinary coarse sand survived completely. Some rose growers have given up the task of covering their rose bushes and, surprisingly, they have been lucky in their dangerous way of thinking, in getting away with only a minimum loss. It should be admitted that these growers cultivate only roses grafted on Canina.

Could it be that the argument of canina and multiflora grafting may be settled in the district of Ottawa and that eventually, even after a winter with very little snowfall, rose bushes grafted on canina

will have a better chance of survival. With the numerous construction projects of new homes in and around the city, it is gratifying to see nearly all new owners include rose bushes in their landscaping. Many have planted borders of shrub roses.

Whether experienced or not, these garden enthusiasts do not seem discouraged with rose problems and Ottawa is very fortunate in that the experts of the Experimental Farm are always ready to give advice in a pleasant manner.

The world famous 'Super Star' was seen last summer in a West End garden, bearing huge blooms of glowing sunlight, despite the usual Ottawa humid temperature.

Came the fall and the rains. Many bushes were attacked by fungus, mildew and black spot — the always beautiful autumn roses suddenly died or failed to open — though a garden having a bed of miniature roses still showed many blooms even in November.

With many gardens visited, it is encouraging that their owners never became discouraged and continue to have the right shade of green on their thumbs for rose growing, albeit to become Rosarians in spite of the constant care essential to the growing of good roses in this humid city of ours.

MONTREAL DISTRICT — *E. B. Jubien, W. G. Borland, and H. C. Cross*

WE had a tremendous year for rose growers during the growing season this year. The only sour note was rather heavy damage due to mice in the winter of 1961-1962. We had many reports of very severe damage particularly to rose gardens adjacent to open fields. In the cities, there was some winter kill but it was about normal for most rose growers.

Our spring was here on time and the roses developed well so that the peak of blooming occurred the last week in June. Summer months, July to September, were a little on the cool side with a lot of rain in July so our bloom lasted well. As a result of this cool weather, the second crop of flowers in August was extremely good. Insect damage was minor throughout the season and outside of a little mildew in early September, we had little trouble from this source. Frost was late coming on October 10th, so here again the flowers were plentiful even in late October.

We are a little hesitant about naming the Horticultural Societies that had Rose Shows this year because last year we inadvertently left out several names. Here are some that had shows in 1962: Baie d'Urfe, Beaconsfield, Valois, Lachine (Rose Garden Judging), St. Lambert, Rosemere, Mount Royal, West End (Rose Garden Judging), Greenfield Park and Montreal West. Other societies had greatly increased entry lists in the Rose Sections of their annual shows.

It is the concensus of opinion of your regional directors for this district that this was probably the year when interest in roses was at its all time peak. We note more and more use being made of floribunda roses in foundation and decorative plantings for the home owner. The nursery men here also report that more and more people are asking for named roses which they have seen in our parks and which they use to plant in their own gardens.

Your regional directors are pleased to report that we all received more calls for help and advice this year than ever before. We all helped in the judging at the Rose Shows wherever we were asked and it is a great pleasure for us all to report that we enjoyed doing our part in furthering the interest in rose growing here and in bringing to everybody's attention that we have a Canadian Rose Society that we can be justly proud to belong.

ST. PAUL L'ERMITE — *Mrs. R. M. Ferguson*

TIME to write again about the vagaries of our weather and its effect on our garden. Once again our roses are bedded down and this year another new experiment, vermiculite insulation throughout the garden, leaves and some evergreen boughs.

It was a good summer for growth, very dry until the middle of July, then rain and cool weather. However, our spring bloom was outstanding and for the first time in our experience, we received compliments on the aroma from our garden. People came from all around to see the source of the fragrance.

Our shrub roses performed exceptionally well, and the blooms this year more than fulfilled our wildest dreams.

The winter was not an overly severe one, but we did not have our usual quota of snow. We suffered a few losses, but strangely some of the bushes grew again from the union. We replaced our losses

with potted plants, and, as this is our first experience with potted roses, we were more than satisfied with their performance, especially 'Tzigane' and 'Yellow Hammer'; although we would not want to have to buy too many potted roses, as they are very expensive.

The summer was a strange one, very warm and dry until the middle of July, necessitating constant use of the sprinkler for the lawn and the soakers for the garden. Then overnight came the rain and there were days of dampness and cooler nights, resulting in mildew, even on 'Frensham' and 'St. Pauli' — something we had not experienced before.

Strangely we had no fall bloom this year and it left us, as well as all our neighbours, very disappointed, but this condition prevailed among all the gardeners around here who have roses. The buds were on the bushes but early frost seemed to finish the blooming period much earlier than usual.

The end of October brought us a heavy snowfall with very strong winds, but fortunately warmer temperatures made short work of the snow, and wintering work really began in earnest.

This year we ordered about forty bushes from Germany and they arrived early in November, too late for planting, so they have been buried for the winter, and we are looking forward to the spring to try something new for us. I must say that the bushes arrived in a remarkable condition and we do hope that this experiment of fall-ordering will prove a success. Ordering for spring delivery means getting them at the same time as the large shipments are arriving for the nurseries and this may cause our bushes to stay in customs, pending the health examination, and possibly drying out. It took under a month from the time the bushes were shipped until they were buried in our garden.

Each year brings a new set of problems to solve. Aphids were not too serious this year, we managed to keep blackspot under control, but mildew was our major headache, but with the type of weather we had and noting the gardens around us, we were not too surprised that mildew was a major problem.

We are happy to report that roses are becoming more and more the popular garden flower around us. So many of our neighbours that started with three or four bushes want a few more for next year, and once they realize that roses give so much more pleasure with no

more work, they become more and more the rose grower — nothing pleases as much as roses.

QUEBEC CITY — *Louis T. Beaulieu*

THE rose growing season of 1962 in our area can best be described as a wonderful year for ducks. While the volume of the rainfall was not excessive, continued light rain day after day with the acompanying cloudy, cool weather and lack of sunshine adversely affected the blooming. Several heavy hail storms rendered the *coup de grâce.*

About half my bushes were under a severe and constant attack of blackspot all season, no doubt due to the weather. The bloom was not even fair being short in quantity and poor in quality and whenever a bloom was developing that showed promise it invariably was wrecked by a storm.

I would like to give special credit to 'Queen Elizabeth' for the wonderful showing made under the most adverse conditions. Another rose entitled to special mention is 'Peace'. These two roses carried on and tried hard to produce their beauty long after the others had given up the battle.

As stated 1962 was not a year for roses in this area; and not an opportune time to interest rose lovers in planting a few bushes. It was noticeable, however, that there were quite a lot more bushes planted here and there throughout the city and I can only hope that these newcomers to our cult will not be discouraged by early reverses and this *contretemps* but preserve their courage and enthusiasm and continue with more plantings.

Without hope what have we got,
Without patience what do we get?

NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK — *L. A. Miller, Dalhousie*

LAST winter was the most disastrous for roses in our district since 1952. Rose growing has been limited here due to our reputation for having tough growing conditions and I am afraid that quite a few beginners were discouraged when their bushes failed to come to life this spring.

In my garden I lost 62 hybrid teas and grandifloras through winter kill. The multifloras with the same protection came through

without a loss except for one 'Sarabande'. The standard tree roses also came through with flying colours — not one loss out of twenty.

All bushes went into the winter season in excellent condition — very healthy and free of disease of any kind but I am afraid that there was too much new growth with the result that the canes were not seasoned enough to stand our winter. I stopped using fertilizers with nitrogen in them in mid-July but did give fairly heavy feedings of liquid manure in the spring and through June with an occasional feeding of Rapid-Gro (23-21-17). One feeding in late July and another the last week of August of 0-8-12 was given. The idea behind this was that the phosphorus and potash would help ripen the canes. About a week before hilling up, I applied a good spray of fungicide to the canes and soil and at the same time gave a liberal feeding of bonemeal. Right after "hilling up", we had a heavy snowfall but this disappeared in about a week and we had abnormally warm weather for over two weeks. We then had terrific changes in temperatures with alternate freezing and thawing and very little snow until the end of January.

I am still at a loss to explain the high percentage of winter kill. In one bed alone, 21 out of 28 bushes perished. These were all newer varieties and had only been started in 1961, all were planted early in the spring. I can only say that I think the high loss was caused by our unusual winter, canes not seasoned enough and a certain over-confidence on my part. In 1953, 1954 and 1955, I carefully covered all roses with evergreen boughs after the ground had frozen. In 1956, I started to experiment and wintered bushes without boughs. This was successful and I continued experimenting until in 1958 I decided that I could save a lot of work by not using this extra protection. I am now going to be certain that all hybrid teas and grandifloras are well covered with evergreen boughs as soon as the ground is frozen. I have pointed out these factors in case my experience, which by the way was quite an expensive one, may help others to winter roses more successfully and also to warn them about taking the easy way out.

This past summer was very wet all through New Brunswick. This made it necessary to take extra precautions against black spot but in spite of extra care, one bed became severely infected with this dread disease. This was my first experience with black spot and as this particular bed had suffered from severe winterkill, the remaining

bushes were burned and the soil in the bed replaced. I am planning to start a new bed of hybrid teas and grandifloras next spring as experience has placed me dead against fall palnting here. I might also add that after my experience any advice or suggestions would be appreciated.

The only insects that gave any trouble this past season were aphids and these were easily kept under control with routine dusting.

I now have 24 standard or tree roses and these were a source of great satisfaction from early July until they were placed in their trenches the last of October. Floodlights showed these off to great advantage. I had outdoor lighting for all of them and this was very effective.

I am certain that the interest in roses shown here the past few years will continue to grow in spite of last winter's losses. I am sure that with study, a little extra effort and the help of the Canadian Rose Society that these losses can be held at a minimum.

Editor's note: See Mr. Miller's 'District Report' for 1962 and the successful procedure he uses in winterizing his standard tree roses.

CENTRAL NOVA SCOTIA — *Alfred W. Nowlan, New Glasgow*

TODAY is November 18th and as I gaze from my window at the driving rains, which have lasted for many weeks without too much let up, I cannot help but wonder "Are the Maritime Provinces well suited for the growing of Exhibition Roses"? The canes are still green and in bud, when will they ripen? Will this wet summer and fall have adverse results on the queen of all flowers?

The past year has been a very discouraging one to rose growers in this part of the Maritimes, we had a lot of winterkill, caused no doubt by the scarcity of snow but lots of heavy frost during December and January. In February we had lots of snow but again in March the weather turned mild and the snow disappeared to be followed by heavy frost. After several very successful seasons in which I lost very few bushes, this year I lost about ten per cent of my planting, more than I have lost in the past six years. However I am considered lucky, some of my associates lost as many as seventy five per cent. It is always a little difficult to encourage new growers who, after several seasons of admiring and wishing for plants of their own,

to be persuaded to plant their own beds, then have them almost wiped out the first winter. During the past few seasons I have done my utmost to encourage new growers, to these I can only say "The reward is well worth the effort and disappointment will have to be taken in stride, maybe next year will be your big one".

Of course there is always a happy side to any story and the stars of this story were the Floribundas which came through with hardly a loss. In fact my own bed of Floribundas, planted four seasons ago still contains the original twenty bushes. The outstanding producers again have been the Pinocchios followed closely by 'Fashion', 'Masquerade' and 'Ma Perkins'. Sometimes we regret not having more bed space at our disposal so that we could try some of the newer varieties.

Among the Hybrid Teas, we report very little loss in 'Peace', 'Pink Peace', 'Royal Velvet', 'Kordes Perfecta', 'Mojave', 'Sutter's Gold' and 'Chrysler Imperial'. The more tender plants seemed to be 'Eclipse', 'Show Girl', 'Lady Elgin', 'Mirandy' and 'Helen Traubel'. Although we didn't have too many outstanding blooms these past few months, our most outstanding blooms this summer were from 'Peace', 'Pink Peace', 'Love Song' and 'Sutter's Gold'. The rose causing the most comment and inquiry was 'Sterling Silver' which we planted the previous season, and had very few blooms until this summer when it bloomed very profusely somewhat in the manner of that great Grandiflora, 'Queen Elizabeth'.

While we do not grow a separate bed of Grandifloras, we have four 'Queen Elizabeth' which have been growing now for three years among our Hybrid Teas. These we have found outstanding, both as regards to hardiness and quality of bloom. In fact we feel this bush is the one for a careless or indifferent grower, it can be left almost on its own and still will compete with any of them when viewed from a distance. There are no doubt some others which have blooms of more perfection but when it comes to a display this one stands alone among its class.

Our climbers had only a fair season, many of the newer ones were winterkilled, the ones that did survive were not at their best. The only ones making a good showing were the old reliables such as 'Blaze' and 'New Dawn'. We feel new growers would be well advised to concentrate on the Floribundas and Hybrid Teas and

leave the climbers and ramblers to the more experienced and stout hearted.

Among the complaints often heard this summer was that blooms that should be choice, contained only a limited number of petals, this we feel must have been due to the dark rainy weather and limited sunshine. Another was the abundance of aphids and mildew, all these things were difficult to combat as the risk of spreading disease by going among damp plants was great. In fact I have spent all evening dusting my beds only to have it washed away completely during the night by a heavy shower.

Having explained in detail our winter protection procedure in past issues I'll not go into it again but would like to say that the use of eelgrass or seaweed as a final covering on rose plantings seems to be catching on. In most cases winter loss has been greatly reduced by this great insulater, which keeps the ground thoroughly frozen until removed in the spring. In our Maritime Provinces we must realize that we can only hope to save that portion of a rose plant that is in some manner thoroughly covered with a substantial blanket during our severe winters, whether it be earth, spruce bows, eelgrass, a heavy blanket of snow or what have you. As I go about I see people wrapping rose canes with a burlap bag and putting little or no protection around the base of the plant. To me this is rather sad because these canes cannot be saved unless thoroughly buried. In fact it has been my experience that if you can save five or six inches above the bud union you are assured of a beautiful thriving plant, therefore wouldn't it be wise to cut down your bushes accordingly in the early winter? This will prevent them from being buffeted around by heavy winds which causes undue strain on the canes, as well as allowing water in around the roots to freeze and heave the plant from the soil.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL — *Mrs. Marie Cox*

WE are having our second fall of snow and all rose gardens in this area are ready to take what comes in the way of weather. The fall was warm with lovely sunny days that were a treat after the heavy rains of the past summer. In fact I cannot recall a summer like it, but in spite of all the wet most growers report excellent growth and plenty of blooms.

Our garden club (Champlain) and the Admiral Digby Horticultural Society staged our rose show this year on July 11th. I am happy to report that although this is really quite a small district, we had 35 exhibitors and 183 exhibits. The judge thought the quality of our blooms was better than ever also complimented the exhibitors on the progress they are making in learning more about proper staging and dressing of blooms. Best rose in show this year was a gorgeous specimen of 'Tiffany', exhibited by Mrs. J. E. Fitzrandolph, some of the other outstanding blooms were 'Charles Mallerin', 'Peace', and 'Ena Harkness'; also of interest to most of us here were the newer ones, namely, 'Teenager', 'Rose Gaujard'. These are really beautiful roses and I am sure will be very popular.

It is obvious to this writer that interest in rose growing is spreading far and wide, and we hope that next year more garden clubs will join forces with us so that we can stage a bigger and better show.

No reports of heavy winter losses in this area at all, this would indicate that we have learned just how much protection to give our trees, and I believe that the soil mounding and evergreen boughs are the general practice in most of the gardens.

With regard to keeping roses healthy, I find that we are all using something different, some dust, some spray, but no matter what we did this season which was so very wet, most gardens that I had visited in late fall had some bad infestation of blackspot; then of course there were those which did not have any, one such garden that of Mr. T. G. Adams of Annapolis Royal. He reports no blackspot at all. I asked him what he used, and it seems that the lime-sulpher spray which he put on in the spring did the trick. Well I wonder! It certainly will be wonderful when someone comes up with a cure-all.

We are all waiting for spring, and this year we hope to grow some of the newer roses which have been rather difficult to get in this part of the country. No doubt some of them will be just wonderful, and others perhaps a bit of a disappointment, however it is something to look forward to with great anticipation and pleasure.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — *Dr. R. G. Lea, Charlottetown*

THE weather played a very dominant role in rose growing this year, and the weather, as far as roses were concerned, was all bad. Very little snow in January and February, combined with a few nights

of deep sub-zero weather, started the train of unfortunate events. Spring was longer, colder, and damper than usual, and any rose that had survived the winter, had a very difficult time getting started. It is estimated that winter losses averaged about 40%, and the survivors were in poor condition to start the summer. Summer and autumn were the coldest and wettest on record. Many old roses that had survived the winter struggled for awhile and then gave up. Many newly planted roses never did get started. Even those that did make it were only fair — the canes never did reach the size and strength we normally expect and the quantity and quality of bloom production was not nearly up to standard. The sole redeeming bright spot has been the performance in September and October of those that did thrive. We have had more and better roses in these two months than we ever had, and in some gardens, at least, better than we had in July and August. By the end of September, the bushes were finally looking vigorous and healthy.

In three out of the last four years, we have had the problem of serious winter and spring damage and loss, ranging from serious to calamitous. This situation poses a very serious problem, and is a challenge that we must meet if rose growing is to prosper and expand. It would seem that we must give much more thought to hardiness in choosing our roses, and, more importantly, in advising new growers on what to plant. This is a matter for individual districts, for what is hardy in one area may not be hardy in another. It might then be of value for members in each district to pool their information in this respect, and perhaps from this would come reliable information as to just what roses might reasonably be expected to survive in the kind of weather peculiar to that district. Discussions with several growers in this district this spring revealed the surprising information that virtually all of one very popular and widely grown Grandiflora in this region had failed to survive. One grower who escaped with relatively minor losses, lost all four bushes of this variety that he had had for several years. Further, it was found that two others, but less widely known Grandifloras had suffered no losses. It would appear that this type of study could be of considerable value not only to experienced growers, but to those about to embark on the fascinating hobby of growing roses.

So much has been said and written about winter protection, and so many methods have been tried, that little can be added here. We

have tried them all, and all seem to give about equal results. It is my own personal observation that the spring weather we are subject to in this district is an equal, if not greater factor in damage and loss, and that we should concentrate more than we have on combating this menace. I am sure we have all had the experience of uncovering healthy green canes in the spring that give every indication of robust health, only to see them gradually dry up and die This seems to be the result of warm sun and high winds, to which we are subject, drying out the canes while the soil is still cold and wet and the roots still dormant. Before the roots can begin to nourish the canes — the dehydrating effects of sun and wind have fatally dried out the canes and bud-unions. The answer would appear to be to delay removing the winter protection for as long as possible, and to provide if possible some sort of wind screen in exposed places.

Mortality among the Grandifloras and Floribundas was, as must be expected, much less than among the H.T.'s. This too, must point the way to another means of combating heavy losses. There have been so many excellent introductions in recent years in both classes, that we can with confidence advise a new grower about roses that give him a reasonable degree of hardiness combined with bloom production that excels, and quality, that approaches that of the H.T.'s. While no garden would of course be complete without the beauty of H.T.'s, much can be done with the new Grandifloras and Floribundas. Recent introductions, to this district at least, of such varieties as 'Starfire', 'Roundelay', 'June Bride', 'Highlight', 'Fuermeer', 'Texan', 'Elsinare', 'Danish Gold', 'Copper Delight', 'Columbine', 'Cavalcade', etc., gives one a wide choice of beautiful, and hardy roses in these classes.

Despite all these difficulties, we did have our moments when all these problems receded and we were able to enjoy the pleasures that only roses can bring. The highlight was as always the annual rose show, held as usual under the guidance of the Parkdale Women's Institute, with Mrs. Frank Ross again the very capable organizer. Because of the weather and the slow development of the roses, three postponements were necessary, and it was not until late in July that we were able to hold the show. Best of Show was won by Miss Ida McKay with a beautiful specimen of 'Irene Harkness' — her only entry at the show. Despite the problems posed by the

weather, we had more and better exhibits from many more exhibitors than ever before.

While this has not been a good year, the excellent progress the roses have made in September and October ensures that they will enter winter dormancy in excellent condition, and this will, we hope, with the lessons the past year has taught us, promise better for next year.

The Rose Analysis

WE have to announce with regret the loss of the assistance of Mr. E. N. Grant from this analysis as he has been transferred to New York during the past year. However, undaunted, Mr. Archie Selwood, our west coast dean of rosarians has carried on and given us another excellent analysis of the popularity of the newer roses, as well as the older favourites whose introduction dates back many years — 1868 in the case of 'Zéphirine Drouhin' and 'Frau Karl Druschki' was introduced in 1901.

As we have mentioned in previous years this analysis is composed of reports from widely separated areas with a great variance in soil and climate and while some roses do better in certain areas those showing high ratings in the tables have earned this popularity through outstanding performance under all conditions of soil and climate.

Mr. Selwood has again used his wide experience and knowledge in the careful preparation of the various tables. They are simple and need little comment but for the benefit of new members who may not have previously published tables, used in comparison, we would like to make a few comments.

In the *Newer Roses H.T.* tables the new 'Super Star' (Tropicana in U.S.A.) has gone right to the top in both tables — an outstanding demonstration of popularity. 'Ballet' must have had a good year moving up to second position in the Eastern table and from fifteenth to ninth position in the Western table. The popularity of 'Christian Dior' is very evident in the improved positions this year — third position in both tables. 'Wendy Cussons' which gave 'Super Star' a close run for first position in the Western table could not do better than reach seventeenth position in the Eastern table. This we believe was due to it not being readily available amongst the Eastern nurseries as it is a very popular rose wherever grown.

Newer Roses, Floribundas has 'Iceberg' at the top of both tables; replacing 'All Gold' in the Eastern table and 'Fire King' in the

Western table, 'Sarabande' having graduated to the open table. 'Dickson's Flame' has held its second position in the Eastern table and 'Ivory Fashion' made a slight gain. In the Western table 'All Gold' in third position came up from eleventh position last year.

In the *Newer Roses, Grandifloras* 'Pink Parfait' has again shown a lot of support in leading both tables. 'El Capitan', 'Starfire', and 'John S. Armstrong' all show a lot of popularity.

'Kordes Perfecta' is a newcomer to *Exhibition Roses* this year having graduated from *Newer Roses H.T.* It is noteworthy that in the Eastern table this very popular rose has gained third position and shares second position with 'Ena Harkness' in the Western table. Repeating last year's popularity in both tables are 'Peace', 'Show Girl', 'Crimson Glory' and 'Burnaby', all very fine roses that are difficult to fault.

The Eastern table of *Beginners and General Garden Roses* remains the same as last year while in the Western table 'Ena Harkness' lost considerable points and 'McGredy's Yellow' moved up to replace 'Burnaby'.

Autumn Blooming Roses, H.T. in the Eastern table have the same leading favourites although 'Show Girl' has moved into second position ahead of 'Crimson Glory'. In the Western table 'Kordes Perfecta' has shown a lot of strength moving into second place; and 'McGredy's Yellow' edged out 'Ena Harkness'.

'Paul's Scarlet Climber', 'New Dawn' and 'Blaze' have led the *Climbing and Rambling Roses,* East with some variation for years while our Western reporters have preferred 'Paul's Lemon Pillar', 'Blaze', Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy' and 'Paul's Scarlet Cl.' for some time. It is interesting to note that while 'Paul's Lemon Pillar' has been top favourite with our Western growers for the past two years this fine old climber has not done nearly so well in the Eastern table, due no doubt to a matter of hardiness as Mr. Selwood suggests.

The Eastern table of *Floribunda Roses* shows little change as 'Frensham', 'Fashion' and 'Vogue' still hold the top ratings with some variations. As will be noted, the Western table is very similar to that of the East with the exception that the new 'Sarabande' has shown great popularity and is second only to 'Frensham' which has demonstrated great popularity in both tables for some years.

In the tables for *Grandiflora Roses,* both East and West, 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Montezuma', and 'Carrousel' have led the popularity poll in that order for years. 'Queen Elizabeth' the first of this class is still the undisputed Queen who richly deserves all her votes.

In appraising the various tables it would be well to bear in mind Mr. Selwood's observations that 'since most of our contributors are exhibitors who favour varieties possessing exhibition qualities, many fine colourful garden varieties are shut out from the lists, because so many well formed varieties also possess excellent colour and other attractive qualities. The lists are too short to take in more than a fraction of deserving varieties'.

In connection with *Miniature Roses* we have been very fortunate this year in having Mr. Clifford T. Wilson of Willowdale, Ontario available to do the analysis of this specialized variety. Mr. Wilson is one of the foremost authorities on miniatures and we are very pleased to have his assistance. We are certain that our members will appreciate his analysis and the tables that have been prepared.

Our summary this year based on the opinion of our contributors who represent most of the rose-growing area of Canada, and some of the American states, indicates that the most popular all-purpose hybrid tea rose is 'Peace' by a very wide margin. This year 'Kordes Perfecta', 'Ena Harkness' and 'Show Girl' are all tied for second place followed by 'Crimson Glory'. 'Kordes Perfecta' has moved into this select group to replace 'Burnaby'.

EAST

Mr. A. M. Anderson, Ontario
Mrs. O. H. Antoft, Nova Scotia
Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Ontario
Mr. E. Billington, Ontario
Mr. W. G. Borland, Quebec
Mr. O. E. Bowles, Ontario
Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Ontario
Mr. R. A. M. Clark, Michigan State
Mr. H. C. Cross, Quebec
Mr. George Culver, Ontario
Mr. C. A. Davis, New York State
Mr. E. B. Jubien, Quebec
Mr. W. J. Keenan, Ontario
Mr. H. E. Hyndman, Prince Edward Island
Dr. R. G. Lea, Prince Edward Island
Mr. W. Lyzaniwsky, Ontario
Mr. L. A. Miller, New Brunswick
Mr. E. Mitchell, Ontario
Dr. T. C. Moyle, Ontario
Mrs. A. L. Naismith, Ontario
Mr. A. A. Norton, Ontario
Dr. F. W. Tidmarsh, Prince Edward Island
Mr. H. C. Westbrook, Ontario
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wilson, Ontario

WEST

Mr. Fred Blakeney, British Columbia
Dr. J. M. Burkhart, Washington State
Mr. H. L. Davidson, Oregon State
Mr. J. A. Davidson, British Columbia
Mr. J. H. Eddie, British Columbia
Mr. Fred Edmunds, Oregon State
Mr. H. J. Faulkner, British Columbia
Mr. R. E. Harris, Horticulturist.
Canada Dept. of Agriculture,
Peace River District, Alberta
Mrs. M. E. Matthews, British Columbia
Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, Manitoba
Mr. J. H. McGhie, British Columbia
Mrs. John McLachlan, British Columbia
Mrs. H. S. McLeod, British Columbia
Mrs. R. E. Murdoch, British Columbia
Mr. F. N. Parker, British Columbia
Mr. J. L. Petty, British Columbia
Mr. Mrs. J. Dorman Searle,
Washington State
Mr. A. Selwood, British Columbia
Mr. Preston Sharpe, British Columbia
Dr. Paul B. Smith, Washington State
Mrs. W. H. Walkinshaw, British Columbia

A Decorative Arrangement
by Mrs. C. Walters,
Mansfield

Exhibited at the
Summer Show 1959
By kind permission of the
National Rose Society

A Decorative Arrangement
by Mrs. F. M. Bowen,
Petts Wood

Exhibited at the
Summer Show 1959
By kind permission of the
National Rose Society

1. NEWER ROSES, H.T.

Introduced in Canada since 1 January 1958

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*	*Category*
1.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	304	1960	Light vermilion	2, 3, 4
2.	*Ballet	292	1958	Clear rose	2, 3, 4
3.	Christian Dior	268	1958	Scarlet	2, 3, 4
4.	Garden Party	266	1959	Cream, edged pink	2, 3, 4
5.	*Silver Lining	262	1958	Silver rose	2, 3, 4
6.	*Rose Gaujard	241	1958	White, pink, silver reverse	2, 3, 4
7.	*Pink Peace	216	1959	Deep dusty pink	2, 3, 4
8.	Chantre	198	1958	Bronze orange	2, 3,
9.	*Piccadilly	173	1959	Red and yellow	2, 3, 4
10.	*Lady Zia	153	1959	Orange to cherry	2, 3, 4
11.	*Fritz Thiedemann	147	1960	Dark vermilion	2, 3, 4
12.	*Angel Wings	136	1958	Yellow, white, pink edge	2, 3, 4
13.	*Americana	133	1961	Rich red	2, 3, 4
14.	*Duet	128	1960	Pink, deeper reverse	3, 4
15.	*Memoriam	126	1961	Pale pink, near white	2, 3, 4
16.	*Kings Ransom	125	1961	Yellow	2, 3, 4
17.	*Wendy Cussons	120	1960	Deep cerise	2, 3, 4
18.	*Mischief	118	1961	Vermilion, pale orange, reverse	3, 4
19.	*Hawaii	114	1960	Orange-coral blend	3, 4
20.	*Prima Ballerina	101	1958	Cherry pink	2, 3, 4

WEST

1.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	335	1960	Light vermilion	2, 3, 4
2.	*Wendy Cussons	323	1960	Deep cerise	2, 3, 4
3.	Christian Dior	304	1958	Scarlet	2, 3, 4
4.	*Silver Lining	300	1958	Silver rose	2, 3, 4
5.	*Rose Gaujard	284	1958	Silver, pale pink, rose	2, 3, 4
6.	*Memoriam	283	1961	Pale pink to near white	2, 3, 4
7.	*Piccadilly	260	1959	Red and yellow	3, 4
8.	*Pink Peace	242	1959	Deep dusty pink	2, 3, 4
9.	*Ballet	241	1958	Clear rose	2, 3, 4
10.	Garden Party	228	1959	Cream edged pink	2, 3, 4
11.	*Duet	225	1960	Pink, deeper reverse	3, 4
12.	*Angel Wings	222	1958	Yellow, white, pink	2, 3, 4
13.	*My Choice	210	1960	Pale yellow, scarlet reverse	2, 3, 4
14.	*King's Ransom	208	1961	Yellow	2, 3, 4
15.	*Hawaii	207	1960	Orange coral	3, 4
16.	*Stella	182	1959	Carmine to near white	2, 3, 4
17.	*Fritz Thiedemann	179	1960	Dark vermilion	2, 3, 4
18.	Suspense	177	1960	Deep red, yellow reverse	3, 4
19.	*Champagne	156	1961	Buff-apricot	4, 3, 2
20.	White Queen	152	1958	White	4, 3, 2

*Noticeably fragrant 2. Exhibition 3. General Garden 4. Autumn Blooming

1. NEWER ROSES, FLORIBUNDAS

Introduced in Canada since 1 January 1958

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Iceberg	215	1958	Pure white
2.	Dickson's Flame	188	1958	Scarlet flame
3.	*Ivory Fashion	185	1958	White
4.	Lilli Marlene	179	1959	Scarlet-red
5.	Orangeade	176	1959	Bright orange
6.	All Gold	172	1958	Yellow
7.	St. Pauli	129	1958	Carmine orange
8.	Tambourine	123	1959	Carmine, red, orange, yellow
9.	Heat Wave	112	1958	Orange scarlet
10.	*Dearest	106	1960	Salmon pink
11.	Chanelle	91	1959	Peach, to rose pink
12.	*Fire King	86	1959	Vermilion
13.	Anna Wheatcroft	62	1958	Vermilion
14.	*Lavender Girl	55	1958	Lavender to purple
15.	Doris Norman	52	1958	Light orange scarlet
16.	*Lavender Princess	45	1959	Pure lavender
17.	*Daily Sketch	39	1961	Pink and silver bi-colour
18.	*Paddy McGredy	35	1962	Carmine, lighter reverse
19.	Ruby Lips	34	1958	Dark red
20.	Honeymoon	33	1960	Canary yellow

WEST

1.	Iceberg	219	1958	Pure white
2.	*Fire King	192	1959	Vermilion
3.	All Gold	187	1958	Yellow
4.	Dickson's Flame	165	1958	Scarlet flame
5.	Lilli Marlene	155	1959	Scarlet-red
6.	*Ivory Fashion	154	1958	White
7.	Anna Wheatcroft	152	1958	Vermilion
8.	*First Choice	131	1958	Orange scarlet, yellow base
9.	*Dearest	129	1960	Salmon pink
10.	Orange Sensation	118	1960	Vermilion, orange base
11.	Heat Wave	114	1958	Orange scarlet
12.	Orangeade	112	1959	Bright orange
13.	Bellina	97	1958	Pink flushed cardinal
14.	Zambra	89	1961	Orange blend
15.	Honeymoon	82	1960	Canary yellow
16.	Red Dandy	79	1960	Rose red, paler reverse
17.	Tambourine	77	1959	Carmine, red, orange, yellow
18.	Chanelle	75	1959	Peach to rose pink
19.	*Daily Sketch	74	1961	Pink and silver bi-colour
20.	Coral Crown	58	1959	Orange-red

*Noticeably Fragrant

1. NEWER ROSES, GRANDIFLORAS, CLIMBERS AND SHRUBS

Introduced in Canada since 1 January 1958

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
	GRANDIFLORAS			
1.	*Pink Parfait	139	1960	Pink blend
2.	El Capitan	136	1958	Glowing cherry red
3.	John S. Armstrong	134	1962	Dark red
4.	*Starfire	134	1958	Currant red
5.	*Merry Widow	70	1958	Velvet crimson
6.	*Governor Rosselini	50	1958	Red
7.	Tudor Prince	29	1959	Coppery orange
8.	Golden Girl	28	1959	Yellow
9.	Cherry Glow	21	1959	Cherry red
10.	Ebony	14	1960	Dark red
	CLIMBER			
1.	*Don Juan	39	1958	Velvet dark red
2.	Coral Satin	20	1960	Pink blend
	SHRUB			
1.	*Heidelberg	31	1958	Bright red

WEST

	GRANDIFLORAS			
1.	*Pink Parfait	191	1960	Pink blend
2.	*Starfire	180	1958	Currant red
3.	El Capitan	172	1958	Glowing cherry red
4.	John S. Armstrong	155	1962	Dark red
5.	Paleface	102	1958	White
6.	*Merry Widow	93	1958	Velvet crimson
8.	*Governor Rosselini	61	1959	Red
8.	Cherry Glow	59	1959	Cherry red
9.	Ben Hur	33	1960	Crimson
10.	Mt. Shasta	28	1963	White
11.	Golden Girl	28	1959	Yellow
	CLIMBERS			
1.	*Don Juan	89	1958	Velvet dark red
2.	*Royal Sunset	75	1960	Apricot
	SHRUB			
1.	*Heidelberg	26	1958	Bright red

* Noticeably fragrant

2. EXHIBITION ROSES

Includes only varieties introduced in Canada before 1 January 1958

See also 'Newer Roses' tables

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Peace	385	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Show Girl	344	1946	Deep rose pink
3.	*Kordes Perfecta	300	1957	Cream edged pink
4.	*Crimson Glory	298	1935	Deep crimson
5.	Burnaby	239	1951	Creamy yellow
6.	*Chrysler Imperial	220	1952	Deep crimson
7.	*Karl Herbst	205	1950	Scarlet to deep red
8.	*Rubaiyat	203	1946	Rose red
9.	*Ena Harkness	196	1946	Glowing red
10.	*Josephine Bruce	163	1953	Dark crimson
11.	*Tiffany	161	1954	Pink, gold base
12.	McGredy's Yellow	154	1933	Pale yellow
13.	*McGredy's Ivory	148	1929	Creamy white
14.	Charlotte Armstrong	129	1940	Carmine rose
15.	*Helen Traubel	126	1951	Apricot pink
16.	Anne Letts	120	1953	Pale pink
17.	Virgo	105	1947	White
18.	Michele Meilland	103	1945	Light salmon coral
19.	*Golden Sun	102	1957	Yellow
20.	*Gail Borden	102	1957	Rose pink, cream reverse
	*Margaret	102	1954	Light pink

WEST

1.	Peace	398	1946	Yellow edged pink
2.	*Kordes Perfecta	341	1957	Cream, edged pink
3.	*Ena Harkness	341	1946	Glowing red
4.	*Show Girl	328	1946	Deep rose pink
5.	Burnaby	301	1951	Creamy yellow
6.	Anne Letts	298	1953	Pale pink
7.	*Crimson Glory	280	1935	Deep crimson
8.	*Josephine Bruce	220	1953	Dark crimson
9.	McGredy's Yellow	216	1933	Pale yellow
10.	*Karl Herbst	208	1950	Scarlet to deep red
11.	*Rubaiyat	205	1946	Rose red
12.	*Tiffany	186	1954	Pink, gold base
13.	*McGredy's Ivory	176	1929	Creamy white
14.	*Confidence	172	1952	Pink blend
15.	*Diamond Jubilee	170	1947	Cream, orange buff
16.	*Chrysler Imperial	162	1952	Deep crimson
17.	*Pauls Lemon Pillar	160	1915	Pale lemon
18.	Pink Favorite	159	1956	Pink
19.	*Golden Sun	154	1957	Yellow
20.	Ethel Sanday	142	1954	Apricot yellow

* Noticeably fragrant

3. BEGINNERS AND GENERAL GARDEN ROSES, H.T.

Introduced in Canada before 1 January 1958

See also 'Newer Roses' tables

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Peace	379	1946	Yellow edged pink
2.	*Crimson Glory	291	1935	Deep crimson
3.	*Karl Herbst	236	1950	Scarlet to deep red
4.	*Ena Harkness	235	1946	Glowing red
5.	Michele Meilland	213	1945	Light salmon coral
6.	*Tiffany	210	1954	Pink, gold base
7.	*Show Girl	180	1946	Deep rose pink
8.	Chrysler Imperial	174	1952	Deep crimson
9.	McGredy's Yellow	168	1933	Pale yellow
10.	Virgo	165	1947	White
11.	*Kordes Perfecta	152	1957	Cream, edged pink
12.	*Confidence	142	1953	Pink blend
13.	*Golden Sun	139	1957	Yellow
14.	*Diamond Jubilee	137	1947	Cream, orange buff
15.	Burnaby	130	1951	Cream yellow
16.	Pink Favorite	128	1956	Deep pink
17.	*Rubaiyat	124	1946	Rose red
18.	*Gail Borden	116	1957	Rose pink, cream reverse
19.	*Mrs. Sam McGredy	108	1929	Coppery orange
20.	*Grand'mére Jenny	103	1955	Apricot yellow, suffused pink

WEST

1.	Peace	361	1946	Yellow edged pink
2.	*Ena Harkness	246	1946	Glowing red
3.	McGredy's Yellow	238	1933	Pale yellow
4.	Michele Meilland	215	1945	Light salmon coral
5.	Pink Favorite	198	1956	Deep pink
6.	Virgo	189	1947	White
7.	*Kordes Perfecta	188	1957	Cream, edged pink
8.	*Margaret	187	1954	Light pink
9.	*Josephine Bruce	185	1953	Dark crimson
10.	Burnaby	183	1951	Cream yellow
11.	*Crimson Glory	182	1935	Deep crimson
12.	First Love	181	1932	Rose pink
13.	*Tiffany	179	1954	Pink, gold base
14.	*Sutter's Gold	177	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
15.	*Mrs. Sam McGredy	169	1929	Coppery orange
16.	*Fantasia	159	1943	Golden to lighter yellow
17.	*Anne Letts	150	1953	Pale pink
18.	*Grand'mére Jenny	146	1955	Apricot yellow, suffused pink
19.	*Show Girl	144	1946	Deep rose pink
20.	*Chrysler Imperial	142	1952	Deep crimson

* Noticeably fragrant

4. AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES, H.T.

Introduced in Canada before 1 January 1958

See also 'Newer Roses' tables

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Peace	370	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Show Girl	249	1946	Deep rose pink
3.	*Crimson Glory	242	1935	Dark crimson
4.	*Chrysler Imperial	203	1952	Deep crimson
5.	*Ena Harkness	174	1946	Glowing red
6.	*Karl Herbst	166	1950	Scarlet to deep red
7.	*Tiffany	165	1954	Pink, gold base
8.	Michèle Meilland	140	1945	Light salmon coral
9.	*Opera	139	1950	Scarlet, yellow base
10.	*Rubaiyat	138	1946	Rose red
11.	*Kordes Perfecta	137	1957	Cream edged pink
12.	*Sutter's Gold	135	1949	Yellow flushed pink
13.	*Josephine Bruce	132	1953	Dark crimson
14.	*Margaret	130	1954	Clear light pink
15.	McGredy's Yellow	110	1933	Pale yellow
16.	Picture	98	1932	Rose pink
17.	First Love	97	1950	Pale to deeper pink
18.	*Confidence	89	1952	Pink blend
19.	*Gail Borden	86	1957	Rose pink, cream reverse
20.	*Grand'mére Jenny	85	1955	Apricot yellow, pink

WEST

1.	Peace	380	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Kordes Perfecta	274	1957	Cream, edged pink
3.	McGredy's Yellow	246	1933	Pale yellow
4.	*Ena Harkness	233	1946	Glowing red
5.	First Love	223	1950	Pale to deeper pink
6.	*Sutter's Gold	210	1949	Yellow flushed pink
7.	*Crimson Glory	208	1935	Dark crimson
8.	*Karl Herbst	206	1950	Scarlet to deep red
9.	*Josephine Bruce	199	1953	Dark crimson
10.	*Anne Letts	198	1953	Light pink
11.	Burnaby	195	1951	Creamy yellow
12.	*Opera	187	1950	Scarlet yellow base
13.	*Hector Deane	181	1938	Orange, carmine, salmon pink
14.	Pink Favorite	168	1956	Pink
15.	*Mojave	167	1954	Apricot-orange to red
16.	*Mrs. Sam McGredy	161	1929	Coppery orange
17.	*Grand'mére Jenny	151	1955	Apricot-yellow, pink
18.	Michele Meilland	145	1945	Light salmon coral
19.	*Tiffany	142	1954	Pink, gold base
20.	*Chrysler Imperial	140	1952	Deep crimson

* Noticeably fragrant

5. CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

Introduced in Canada before 1 January 1958

EAST

See also 'Newer Roses' tables

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Paul's Scarlet Cl.	233	1916	Scarlet
2.	New Dawn	211	1930	Pale soft pink
3.	Blaze	189	1932	Scarlet
4.	*Danse du Feu Spectacular in U.S.A.	128	1953	Scarlet red
5.	*Gladiator	127	1955	Rose red
6.	*Golden Showers	108	1956	Daffodil yellow
7.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	97	1915	Pale lemon
8.	*Zepherine Drouhin	92	1868	Rose, white base
9.	*Guinee	88	1938	Blackish garnet
10.	*Coral Dawn	87	1952	Rose pink
11.	*Elegance	83	1938	Spectrum yellow
12.	Thor	80	1940	Crimson
13.	*Dr. J. H. Nicolas	66	1940	Rose pink
14.	*Parade	55	1953	Rose pink
15.	*Inspiration	45	1946	Pink
16.	*Doubloons	44	1934	Saffron yellow
17.	Climbing Peace	40	1950	Yellow edged pink
18.	*Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy	39	1937	Coppery orange
	*Cl. Ena Harkness	39	1954	Glowing red
19.	*Flammentanz	36	1955	Crimson
20.	*Dr. W. Van Fleet	34	1910	Pale soft pink

WEST

1.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	284	1915	Pale lemon
2.	Blaze	262	1932	Scarlet
3.	*Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy	240	1937	Coppery orange
4.	Paul's Scarlet Cl.	214	1916	Scarlet
5.	*Ruth Alexander	174	1937	Orange to yellow
6.	*High Noon	173	1946	Bright yellow
7.	New Dawn	171	1930	Pale soft pink
8.	*Golden Showers	148	1956	Daffodil yellow
9.	*Cl. Ena Harkness	137	1954	Glowing red
10.	*Mrs. Arthur Curtis James (Golden Climber)	136	1933	Sunflower yellow
11.	*Cl. Shot Silk	122	1931	Cherry cerise, yellow base
12.	*Meg	118	1954	Salmon apricot, red stamens
13.	*Albertine	112	1921	Copper pink
14.	*Danse du Feu Spectacular in U.S.A.	101	1953	Scarlet-red
15.	*Cl. Etoile de Hollande	91	1931	Bright red
16.	*Coral Dawn	90	1952	Rose pink
17.	*Aloha	84	1949	Rose pink, reverse deeper
18.	*Zepherin Drouhin	71	1868	Rose, white base
19.	*Elegance	65	1938	Spectrum yellow
20.	*Dr. W. Van Fleet	58	1910	Pale soft pink

* Noticeably fragrant

6. FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Introduced in Canada before 1 January 1958

See also 'Newer Roses' tables

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	Frensham	294	1948	Scarlet crimson
2.	*Fashion	239	1949	Salmon peach
3.	*Vogue	234	1951	Deep coral cherry
4.	*Spartan	212	1954	Reddish salmon orange
5.	*Little Darling	203	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
6.	*Independence	205	1949	Orange scarlet
7.	Alain	186	1946	Scarlet crimson
8.	Masquerade	172	1949	Yellow, pink, red
9.	Sarabande	167	1957	Light orange red
10.	Else Poulsen	147	1924	Rose pink
11.	*Circus	136	1956	Yellow, salmon pink, scarlet
12.	*Rosenelfe	129	1938	Delicate pink
13.	*Donald Prior	122	1934	Scarlet crimson
14.	Olala	114	1956	Blood red, lighter centre
15.	*Cocorico	109	1950	Glowing scarlet
16.	Korona	108	1955	Orange scarlet
17.	*Betty Prior	101	1935	Carmine pink
18.	*August Seebauer	98	1944	Detp rose pink
19.	Dainty Maid	97	1940	Pink carmine reverse
20.	*Jiminy Cricket	96	1954	Tangerine red
	Irene of Denmark	96	1951	White

WEST

1.	Frensham	287	1948	Scarlet crimson
2.	Sarabande	247	1957	Light orange red
3.	*Vogue	237	1951	Deep coral cherry
4.	*Fashion	236	1949	Salmon peach
5.	Masquerade	234	1949	Yellow, pink, red
6.	*Little Darling	218	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
7.	*Spartan	213	1954	Reddish salmon orange
8.	*Circus	180	1956	Yellow, salmon pink, scarlet
9.	Moulin Rouge	168	1953	Spectrum red to rose pink
10.	*Cocorico	151	1950	Glowing scarlet
11.	*Lilibet	149	1954	Dainty pink
12.	*Donald Prior	146	1934	Scarlet crimson
13.	Dainty Maid	143	1940	Pink, carmine reverse
14.	*Rosenelfe	142	1938	Delicate pink
15.	*Betty Prior	139	1935	Carmine pink
16.	Concerto	135	1953	Glowing scarlet
17.	*August Seebauer	132	1944	Deep rose pink
18.	*Fashionette	128	1955	Pinkish coral
19.	Else Poulsen	119	1924	Rose pink
20.	*Independence	116	1949	Orange scarlet

* Noticeably fragrant

7. GRANDIFLORA ROSES

Introduced in Canada before 1 January 1958

See also 'Newer Roses' tables

EAST

Position	*Name*	*Points*	*Introduced*	*Colour*
1.	*Queen Elizabeth	312	1954	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	278	1955	Orange salmon
3.	*Carrousel	219	1950	Brilliant red
4.	*Buccaneer	186	1952	Yellow
5.	*Roundelay	153	1954	Dark red
6.	*Brennende Liebe (Burning Love)	57	1956	Scarlet
7.	Dean Collins	56	1953	Carmine
8.	*Miss France	53	1955	Coppery cinnabar
9.	Queen of Bermuda	40	1956	Geranium red, orange
10.	June Bride	31	1957	White to cream
	*Gay Heart	31	1951	Rose pink

WEST

1.	*Queen Elizabeth	359	1954	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	296	1955	Orange salmon
3.	*Carrousel	290	1950	Brilliant red
4.	*Buccaneer	230	1952	Yellow
5.	*Roundelay	184	1954	Dark red
6.	*Miss France	74	1955	Coppery cinnabar
7.	Queen of Bermuda	65	1956	Geranium red, orange
8.	Dean Collins	57	1953	Carmine
9.	*Brennende Liebe (Burning Love)	29	1956	Scarlet
10.	June Bride	27	1957	White to cream
11.	*Gay Heart	25	1951	Rose pink

* Noticeably fragrant

Miniature Rose Analysis (1962)

Clifford T. Wilson

THE reporting on miniature roses for the analysis is too scattered and widespread to be reduced to chart simplicity but nevertheless brings out salient facts of importance to the growing interest in these delightful wee roses. Some varieties were reported on by only a single contributor, others were reported on by several. Some reports covered only three or four varieties others filled out a full complement of twenty varieties. Over fifty varieties, more than half of all the varieties available, were included in these reports. From such diversified reports your analyzer has gleaned these facts.

Judging from the number of reports and their place on those reports 'Cinderella', 'Dwarfking' and 'Baby Masquerade' are the three most popular miniatures with 'Cinderella' definitely in first place. There is no doubt but what the popularity of these varieties is well deserved. 'Cinderella', one of the first of our modern miniatures, has withstood the competition of the years while her companions of yesteryear 'Tom Thumb', 'Midget' and 'Pixie' yield their places to newer varieties.

'Baby Betsy McCall' with only a few reporters ranges from first on a list of twenty to last on a list of ten. Her place however is definitely assured among the top half dozen. 'Dian', now a five year old. received but one report and that next to the top on a list of twenty! 'Coralin' with but very few reporters was consistently high on those reports. 'Sweet Fairy', while crowded entirely out of some of the longer listings was well received by others of equal length. 'Robin' not too frequently reported for a variety of its quality settles down somewhere at the bottom of the first ten.

Some varieties that have been classed as *miniatures* have proven much too large and coarse for popularity in the class. 'Cricri', 'Little Buckaroo' and perhaps 'Bit O'Sunshine' have been pushed well down the list for this reason. 'Baby Gold Star' and her sister 'Rosina' also suffer from this unfortunate fault among miniatures.

'Simple Simon', 'Bo-Peep' and 'Red Imp' strike the middle range of popularity and are rather more favored by those who like their miniatures small.

Many of the newer varieties are entirely missing among the reports. 'Pixie Rose' and 'Pixie Gold' however rate fairly well on the one report where they are listed.

Older but lesser known varieties to get occasional mention and receive favorable recognition were 'Mon Petit', 'Peggy Grant', 'Tom Thumb', 'Midget' and 'Para Ti' (Pour Toi or For You). 'Perla de Alcanada' is on several lists although not high in scoring. 'Prince Charming' is another older one to receive some notice.

'Oakington', 'Ruby', associated with 'Roulettii' and 'Pompon de Paris' as founding parents of our modern miniatures, received two mentions, both at the bottom of the lists. 'Roulettii' did a bit better but 'Pompon de Paris' never received even the slightest nod.

'Candleflame' was the only single (5 petal) variety to be mentioned yet 'Sparkie' and 'Simplex' are both definitely worthwhile. Apparently the singles have not been given much consideration.

Some synonymous names have crept into the picture without the proper recognition. Tricolor is an unauthorized nickname for 'Baby Masquerade'. Baby Talisman is in actuality 'Presumida' or even more properly 'La Presumida'. Centennial Red is, I would imagine 'Centennial Miss'. 'Coralin' has several spellings to confuse you and a further nom de plume Triumph to add to the confusion.

Climbing Miniatures were almost completely ignored but some mention was made of the tiny two foot climber 'Fairy Princess'. A mass of tiny salmon pink blossoms in the early season it is unfortunately non-remontant (in the East at any rate). Nevertheless it rates high with those who know it. 'Pink Cameo' (3½ feet or more) is more popularly known and as a rule highly thought of, although not of the same miniature stature as 'Fairy Princess'.

These are the gleanings one finds in perusing the analysis reports on miniatures. Perhaps another analyzer would find thoughts quite different.

Our miniature enthusiasts seem to have divided themselves into two camps; the exponents of the true miniature, i.e. varieties that are consistently small in all aspects and whose usual height is not in excess of ten inches; and the exponents of the larger bush while

retaining small flowers or of dwarf bushes with somewhat larger flowers. The writer proposes to attempt to list a group for each of these cults trying to place them as nearly as possible in order of merit.

The Smaller Miniatures

	Name	Colour
1.	'Cinderella'	white
2.	'Baby Betsy McCall'	light pink
3.	'Dwarfking'*	dark red
4.	'Coralin'	coral red
5.	'Simple Simon'	carmine pink
6.	'Pixie Rose'	rose pink
7.	'Robin'	med. pink
8.	'Peggy Grant'	pale pink
9.	'Mon Petit'	light crimson
10.	'Perla de Montserrat'*	pink
11.	'Bo-Peep'	rose pink
12.	'Midget'*	light red
13.	'Twinkles'	white
14.	'Tom Thumb'	red, white eye
15.	'Red Imp'	dark red
16.	'Prince Charming'	crimson
17.	'Pixie'	white
18.	'Sweet Fairy'	shell pink
19.	'Tinker Bell'	pink
20.	'Pink Heather'	lavender pink
21.	'Perla de Alcanada'	carmine
22.	'Springsong'	salmon pink
23.	'Candleflame'	apricot
24.	'La Presumida'	apricot

* Indicates plants which may grow slightly taller than the ten inches indicated but still retain definite miniature stature.

Larger varieties of Miniatures

	Name	Colour
1.	'Baby Masquerade'	yellow-red
2.	'Dian'*	light red
3.	'Granadina'*	deep red
4.	'Bit O'Sunshine'	yellow
5.	'Baby Gold Star'	yellow
6.	'Pixie Gold'	straw-yellow
7.	'Colibri'*	orange
8.	'Rosina'	yellow
9.	'Polka Dot' (large bloom)	white
10.	'Little Scotch' (large bloom)	yellow
11.	'Frosty' (large bloom)	white
12.	'Mona Ruth'	rose pink
13.	'Sparkie' (5 petal)	bright pink
14.	'Para Ti'	white
15.	'Little Buckaroo'	red
16.	'Cricri'	salmon

* Indicates varieties of moderate size that are not far removed from the smaller varieties.

The Clearing House

Compiled and Edited by Harold C. Cross
702 Churchill Place,
Baie d'Urfe, Quebec

THE Society is indebted to the forty-two contributors who have generously participated in this project. It will be a matter of interest that four of our members each reported on over sixty-five newer varieties. The total number of different varieties appraised was 254. Our thanks and appreciation are extended to all who co-operated, and particularly to the eight newcomers.

Two regular contributors are unable to participate this year, and they will be missed. Mr. Emerson Mitchell of Windsor, Ontario, writes that a health condition — which we sincerely trust is quite temporary — prevents the preparation of his usual contribution. Mr. W. C. Buchanan of Sydney, Nova Scotia, also sends a regretful explanation: 'We have had neither spring nor summer this year; rain nearly all the time, temperatures in the fifties, no growth, so — no report for The Clearing House'. Seven others of last year's contributors were unable to participate for various reasons. We hope to have them back next year.

Geographically, every Province of Canada is represented this year, except Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. We hope next year we may have the benefit of their participation.

As usual, this review is limited to roses introduced within the past five years. A few exceptions have been made, due to the fact that certain roses are not known or available in Canada until one to three years after the date of introduction. In cases where this year is the last for reporting a rose, the fact is noted. Again we have indicated the number of bushes grown by the reporter, the number of years grown, the average height, the nature of the soil and sun exposure. We hope this information will be of interest and help to our members; however, the difference in climatic conditions must be taken into consideration.

We extend to all our members an invitation to contribute to The Clearing House in the future. The wider the coverage, the more accurate will be the appraisal, and the greater the benefit to all of us.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

(with Name, Address, Nature of Soil and Sun Exposure)

Anderson, Mr. A. M., 78 Cheritan Avenue, Toronto 12, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.
Antoft, Mrs. O. H., Kentville, N.S.: sandy loam; full sunshine to partial shade.
Baillie, Mrs. J. H., 89 Burnhamthorpe Road, Islington, Ont.: heavy clay; full sunshine.
Beaulieu, Mr. Louis T., 718 St. Cyrille West, Quebec 6, Que.: sandy and clay; mostly full sun.
Bernard, Mr. J. C., 807 Chapman Blvd., Ottawa 8, Ont.: sandy loam; nearly full sunshine.
Billington, Mr. E., 3170 Kingston Road, Scarborough, Ont.: clay loam; heavy shade.
Bloom, Mr. C. A., 297 Tait Street, St. Laurent 9, Que.: clay loam; sun and partial shade.
Boisvert, Dr. Armand, 45 Devon Road, Beaconsfield, Que.: sandy loam; mostly full sun.
Borland, Mr. W. G., 418 New Birks Building, Montreal 2, Que.: light loam; partial shade.
Burkhart, Dr. J. M., 3146 South Moore, Olympia, Wash., U.S.A.: loamy sand; full sunshine to half-shade.
Cadsby, Mr. M. A., 28 Hilltop Road, Toronto, Ont.: clay loam; sunny to partial shade.
Clark, Mr. R. A. M., Box 263, Saranac, Mich., U.S.A.: sandy loam; eight hours sunshine.
Cross, Mr. H. C., 702 Churchill Place, Baie d'Urfe, Que.: clay loam; full sunshine.
Crowley, Mrs. W. E., 1065 Downing Street, Winnipeg 10, Man.: enriched clay loam; partial shade.
Emery, Mr. Norman, 32 Brittania Avenue, London, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine.
Gallagher, Mrs. J. J., 'Glengariff', St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.: clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.
Gowland, Dr. J. H. C., 221 King Street East, Kingston, Ont.: heavy clay; full sunshine and partial shade.
Grindle, Mr. G. H., 262 Whitney Street, Flin Flon, Man.: heavy clay; full sunshine to partial shade.
Heideman, Mrs. A. H., 373 Park Street North, Peterborough, Ont.: improved sandy loam; sun for seven hours.
Jubien, Mr. E. B., 150 Vivian Avenue, Town of Mount Royal 16, Que.: garden loam with very little clay; full sunshine.
Kallen, Mr. K., 3549 W. 61st Street, Chicago 29, Ill., U.S.A.: black loam with a clay base; part full sunshine, part 8 hours sun.
Keenan, Mr. W. J., 107 Cortleigh Blvd., Toronto 12, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.
Kerr, Mrs. Robert A., 371 Forty-third Avenue, Lachine, Que.: enriched clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.
Lawton, Mr. J. W., 1179 Princess Avenue, London, Ont.: sandy loam; full sunshine.
Lea, Dr. R. G., 1 Green Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.: clay loam; partial shade.
MacDonald, Mrs. W. M., 174 Baltimore Road, Winnipeg 13, Man.: black clay loam; full sunshine.

Magee, Mr. G. H., 775 Roselawn Drive, Windsor, Ont.: clay loam; full sun.
Martindale, Mr. P., 30 Argyle Crescent, St. Catharines, Ont.: enriched clay loam; full sunshine.
Matthews, Mrs. M. E., 734 Francis Road, Richmond, B.C.: clay loam; full sunshine.
McIntyre, Mr. J. G., Montreal Memorial Park, 3425 Cote de Liesse Road, Montreal 9, Que.: clay loam; full sunshine.
Meiklejohn, Mrs. A. B., 135 Bombay Avenue, Downsview, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine.
Morrison, Mrs. G., Tara, Ont.: clay; six hours sun and partial afternoon shade.
Moyle, Dr. C. T., 12 Forsythe Place, Hamilton, Ont.: heavy clay; partial shade.
Naismith, Mrs. A. L., 116 Arnold St., Hamilton, Ont.: heavy clay; full sunshine.
Norton, Mr. A. A., 22 Eastview Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine.
Parker, Mr. F. N., Mount Sicker Road, Westholme, Vancouver Island, B.C.: heavy clay; full sunshine.
Rogalski, Mr. F. H., 6980 Fairwood, Dearborn 6, Mich., U.S.A.: sandy loam; climbers partial shade, others full sun.
Selwood, Mr. Archie, 1450 West 40th Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C.: gravelly sandy loam; full sunshine to partial shade.
Steinberg, Mrs. J., 109 Reid Street, Corner Brook, Nfld.: improved heavy clay; full sunshine to partial shade.
Westbrook, Mr. H. C., 48 Prospect Avenue, Port Arthur, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.
White, Mr. Harold, 51 Elm Park Road, St. Vital 8, Man.: heavy clay; partial shade.
Wilson, Mr. C. T., 80 Ellerslie Avenue, Willowdale, Ont.: enriched loam; full sun and partial shade.

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Plants — pls.; years — yrs.; Climbing — Cl.; Floribunda — Fl.; Grandiflora — Gr.; Hybrid Eglanteria — H.Eg.; Hybrid Moschata — H.M.; Hybrid Spinosissima — H.Sp.; Hybrid Tea — H.T.; Large-flowered Climber — L.C.; Rambler — R; Rosa Kordesii — R.Kor.; Shrub — S.; Miniature — Min.

AIDA, H.T. (Mansuino, Int. J. & P. '56). Rose-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 35 in.) found this a disease-free garden variety, with attractive foliage — lovely colour — had better bloom production this year. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) and Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) report poor flower production but individual blooms were good. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

ALCHYMIST, S. (Kordes '56). Apricot suffused orange. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 4 ft.) had no flowers in first year. Fair growth only. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

ALLGOLD, Fl. (LeGrice '57). Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 3 yrs.) states: a few bushes of this plant make a sunny spot in any garden. Mrs. Antoft (14 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) and Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) admire the beautifully-shaped roses, which hold their colour. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) still thinks this the best yellow floribunda, and Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) gives it high marks for all-round performance. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 35 in.) finds that while flowers are fine in bud, they fade quickly. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) feels more bloom should be expected, while Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) is 'not too impressed'.

AMERICANA, H.T. (Boerner '61). Bright red. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports beautiful bloom but few of them. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 24 in.) admires the outstanding large exhibition type bloom on stiff stems — attractive green foliage; as does Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.). Mr. Martin-

dale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers it worth growing if only for its colour. Had slight mildew.

ANGELA, Fl. (Kordes '57). Yellow shaded crimson. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.: 26 in.) notes flowers come in clusters, colour deepens as blooms get older, has healthy foliage.

ANGEL WINGS, H.T. (Lindquist '58). Cream edged pink. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.: 3 yrs.; 48 in.) finds it improves each year, with bloom excellent in quantity and quality. An exhibition type rose of great beauty finds Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.: 2 yrs.; 42 in.), while Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.), Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.: 3 yrs.) and Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) have had fair production in quality and quantity of bloom; but Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) states: 'Angel Wings' has failed to produce for us'; Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) considers fragrance is its only asset. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) states: while fairly free-flowering, the bloom is rather thin and of poor colour.

ANNA WHEATCROFT, Fl. (Tantau '58). Light to deep vermilion. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) considers this an excellent variety, with healthy, bushy growth, outstanding bloom in well formed clusters — worth growing. Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) found their plants made good growth, and had average amount of bloom. The writer (1 pl.: 1 yr.; 24 in.) had the same experience for first year.

ARDELLE, H.T. (Eddie '57). Creamy-white. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) reports: 'a sumptious rose in fine weather, a do-nothing in rain' — tall and wide spreading, needs space. Mr. Clark (3 pls.; 2, 3, 5 yrs.; 36 in.) considers the variety free blooming, long lasting, an exhibition type — had fewer split centres this year. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) did have some split centres and found it balls badly in wet weather. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.) had exactly the same experience.

ARLENE FRANCIS, H.T. (Boerner '57). Golden yellow. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: unspectacular, bloom does not hold too well, loose petalled. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 22 in.) states while colour is good, this rose is not as hardy as most and spring recovery is slow, with sparse bloom. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers it a good yellow — not too many petals — fair bloom production.

ASTREE, H.T. (Croix '57). Salmon pink and orange. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.: 1 yr.; 32 in.) considers this an excellent garden variety, with large, well formed bloom. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees it is 'one of the better roses in this colour'.

AUDIE MURPHY, H.T. (Lammerts '57). Cherry-red. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.: 5 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: a good bud rose, though petalage is thin — a plant of healthy growth. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) had fair production from this rose, but discarded it for a better performer.

AVON, H.T. (Morey, Int. J. & P. '61). Bright red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.: 22 in.) reports: planted too late, so did not get too well established — was lovely form. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) considers it a good exhibition type — it is fragrant. Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) likes the abundance of shapely blooms, with lovely fragrance — 'an excellent new red rose'.

AZTEC, H.T. (Swim '57). Orange-red. Mrs. Antoft (18 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.) reports many glowing, very full roses on excellent plants, with tendency to sprawl. With Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) and Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 7 yrs.; 30 in.) the variety is inclined to sprawl — sparse of bloom. Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 2 yrs.: 30 in.) notes the very striking brilliant colour — a favourite because of its continuous bloom. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes the dazzling orange-

scarlet blooms with many petals — an exhibition type, with which Mr. Bernard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees. For Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) it is a favourite exhibition rose.

BABY BETSY McCALL, Min. (Morey '60). Pearl-pink. Mr. Clark sadly reports: died this spring. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) states: the many petalled blooms open wide to display lovely stamens at centre reminiscent of apple blossoms — a top-rated variety again this year. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 10 in.) admires its H.T. form and notes winter hardiness.

BABY MASQUERADE, Min. (Tantau, Int. J. & P. '56). Two-toned red and yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 12 in.) states 'a true miniature of its namesake'. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) notes: a fairly large plant, while Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 1, 5 yrs.; 15 in.) agrees as to need to control for size, but admires its bright multi-coloured blossoms, coming mostly in large clusters. Mr. Rogalski (6 pls.; 4 yrs.) states he has added more. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

BACCARA, H.T. (Meilland, Int. C-P '57). Deep vermilion. 'Still enthusiastic about this rose because of its brilliant colour, long stems, good foliage and resistance to disease', states Mrs. Heideman (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.). Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) likes the small compact blooms that do not fade. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) finds the blooms, while continuous, to be on the small side, while Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) likes this tall grower with long lasting bloom. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 45 in.) thinks this variety 'good if you like long lasting decoratives — I do not.' Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) states plant produced half a dozen flowers only, while Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) found performance of this variety disappointing, but will give it another year. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) considers it more suitable as a florist rose than in the garden — sparse bloomer — no fragrance — mildews.

BAJJAZO, H.T. (Kordes '61). Red and white bi-colour. For Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) this new rose had few flowers, floppy form, weak necks — growth poor — colour good. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports buds and flowers very large — strong growth — free blooming — susceptible to mildew.

BALLET, H.T. (Kordes '58). Deep pink. Dr. Burkhart (6 pls.; 4 yrs.) comments on the flowers of excellent quality. Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.), Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) and Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) all agree that the bloom is of exhibition quality. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) is very pleased with his plants. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) and Mrs. Matthews (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) consider it a splendid bedding variety. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) commend its all-round performance. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) describes the rose as a 'free blooming rose of excellent form'. Dr. Lea (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) finds it an excellent tall, healthy bush; Mr. White (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) notes its resistance to disease. Mr. Westbrook (5 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 30 in.) still rates this as 'top notch'. Among others who commend this variety, and will order more are: Mrs. Crowley (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.), and Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.). Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) likes this rose but wants more bloom, and the writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) agrees. Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) and Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.) withhold judgment for another year.

BANZAI, H.T. (Meilland '61). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) describes the colour of this new variety as 'an interesting raspberry hue with lighter reverse' — not exhibition form — not much to evaluate this year.

BELLINA, Fl. (Von Abrams '61). Pink blend. Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) likes the colour, peach pink with yellow undertones — compact, low

growth — free flowering in early season but does not repeat. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees this rose is a fairly free bloomer, but fades some, he finds.

BIT O'SUNSHINE, Min. (Moore '56). Yellow. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 8 in.) advises: semi-double flowers open quickly — plant of spreading habit. Mr. Rogalski (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 15 in.) considers this the best yellow miniature, with lots of bloom. Mr. Wilson (5 pls.; 2 and 5 yrs.; 18 in.) likes the butter yellow with a splash of red on the bud, which opens to a large, semi-double blossom, then fades straw yellow — worth while. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

BO-PEEP, Min. (De Vink '50, only lately in Can.). Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 8 in.) advises: this variety has small buds, well formed, clear pink, usually in clusters — foliage fine — a splendid miniature in the De Vink tradition.

BRENNENDE LIEBE (Burning Love), Fl. (Tantau '56). Rich scarlet. Is tall and vigorous, with large blooms, well spaced, states Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.). Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 66 in.) reports his plants made terrific growth in second year — while always in bloom, is not very prolific — would class this as a grandiflora — recommended. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 4 yrs.) states: 'I consider this one of the best H. Poly.' *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

BROCADE, H.T. (Combe '60). Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 25 in.) describes this rose as a pink and white blend, with petals on the thin side — some black spot.

BOWNIE, Fl. (Boerner '59). Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) reports this variety has a fair amount of bloom. The colour is light tan and violet — 'a novelty better than some'.

CAFE, Fl. (Kordes '56) Coffee with cream. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) states this rose has few but huge blooms, borne one to a stem mostly — unusual colouring. For Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 40 in.) full loose blooms were produced in large clusters — has intense fragrance. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

CANDY CANE, Cl. Min. (Moore '58). Red and white striped. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) states this plant really climbs. The interesting blooms could be more abundant. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) observes that the blooms are produced in clusters, colour quite unusual — little repeat. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 48 in.) considers this a good miniature climber.

CAPRI, Fl. (Fisher, Int. Wyant '60). Deep coral. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) comments: this variety is similar in type to 'Jiminy Cricket', colour more pronounced, a bush of good foliage.

CELEBRATION, Fl. (Dickson '61). Light vermilion with silver reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 15-18 in.) found this rose very interesting in bud and half open stages, particularly from a decorative point of view. Full bloom it is a bit messy, similar to 'Masquerade', etc.

CHAMPAGNE, H.T. (Lindquist, Int. Howard '61). Buff with shadings of apricot. Mr. Kallen (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) enthuses: overall, this would rate as the best new rose I planted this year; a prolific bloomer, of excellent size, foliage satisfactory — a big winner in Midwest shows. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) also rates it highly: in mid-season the bush was completely clothed in roses; blooms are sparkling but restful; big bushy plant and disease free.

CHAMPS ELYSEES, H.T. (Meilland '57). Bright crimson-red. Mrs. Heideman (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports this variety is free blooming — flowers last well — compact bush which is disease resistant.

CHANELLE, Fl. (McGredy '59). Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states the bloom is a beautiful buff pink, of perfect form — bush medium size — vigorous growth. Mr. White notes the H.T. type bloom, very beautiful and very fragrant. While Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) was satisfied with first year's performance, Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) was disappointed — blooms of few petals that open very rapidly and do not last long. Also disappointed was Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) who says: this plant has little to offer — will discard.

CHANTRE, H.T. (Kordes '58). Deep orange. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) draws attention to the unusual colour 'which the ladies love', but finds this rose a stingy bloomer. Mrs. Kerr likes the beautiful coppery-orange blossoms and is encouraged in the first year. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: 'am now satisfied'. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: straggly bush — only moderately floriferous — at best in bud stage, buds are large, long pointed, but open to rather ordinary bloom that falls quickly — worth keeping for the bud stage. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 21 in.) considers flowers to have poor form. Plant mildewed all summer. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) after pointing out some faults of this variety: poor foliage — rather thin blooms — subject to mildew, says 'would not be without it'. Mrs. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states one of my favourites — spectacular colour on high-centred bloom.

CHICAGO, H.T. (Johnston, Int. C-P. '62). Mr. McIntyre (8 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) desmribes the colour as pink, suffused with yellow and cream. His plants had some superb bloom, and lots of them. He says: 'this rose really took my fancy'.

CHRISTIAN DIOR, H.T. (Meilland '58). Crimson-red. For Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) this variety is 'about perfect'. It continues to be my favourite red states Mr. Westbrook (6 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 40 in.). Mr. McIntyre (15 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) comments on the tall plants — clean foliage — blooms of excellent quality. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) considers this rose 'a real winner', to be recommended. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 54 in.) rates it as 'excellent'. The exhibition quality of the bloom is noted by Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) by Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) and by Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 3 yrs.). Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) while admitting excellence of bloom, finds the quantity so far disappointing; the same comment is made by Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) and Mr. Bernard (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) and Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) draw attention to the susceptibility of this variety to mildew — as do several others. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports scarcity of bloom. For Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) his plant made poor growth the first year. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.), Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) and the writer report fair growth the first year and will await final judgment.

CIRCUS, Fl. (Swim '56). Yellow marked pink, salmon and scarlet. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) reports better results in second year — although growth of plant was slow, blooms were of good colour, but it should have more flowers to make it a good floribunda. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 7 yrs.; 30 in.) finds this a good bushy plant, free blooming and fragrant. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

CLIMBING JACKIE, Cl. Min. (Moore '57). Straw yellow. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) comments on the H.T. form of the few flowers the first year. Considers it a good variety and anticipates many flowers next year.

COLIBRI, Min. (Meilland '59). Buff yellow. Mr. Wilson (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 9 in.) states the blooms are globular in form, individual and in clusters — colour is unique among the miniatures. His self-rooted plant seems more refined than one grafted on rootstock. Quite acceptable as a miniature although large for perfection in the group.

COLUMBINE, Fl. (Poulsen '56). Canary yellow, tinged pink. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 48 in.) reports an unbelievable amount of blooms which look like miniature refined 'Peace'. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) notes the H.T. form flowers and considers it an excellent variety. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 22 in.) states that while this rose bloomed a little better this year, he will discard it — 'I think it doesn't like our sand'. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) states: this rose could be first rate if a freer bloomer. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) also would like more bloom. Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.) finds the variety free flowering and very hardy. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

CONTENTMENT, H.T. (Boerner '56). Soft pink suffused yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.) states: when we need room for more roses this will probably be discarded — little growth or bloom — split centres. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

COPPER DELIGHT, Fl. (LeGrice '56). Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) describes the color as bright yellow with ruffled edges — a bushy, healthy plant — very floriferous and long lasting — disease resistant. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

CORALINE, Min. (M. Dot, Int. Springhill '59). Orange-red. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) likes the cupped H.T. form of buds — must be protected — a good button-hole rose. Mr. Wilson (3 pls.; 1, 2, 3 yrs.; 8 in.) states that blossoms are long lasting, solitary, and on good stems for cutting — open bloom is informal, with lovely quilted petals, double — a delightful miniature on its own roots but loses charm of the miniature on a grafted rootstock.

CORAL SATIN, Cl. (Zombory, Int. J. & P. '60). Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 ft.) describes the colour as deep pink with orange shading — bush has glossy foliage, with lots of bloom — is extra hardy.

CORONADO, H.T. (Von Abrams, Int. P. & D. '60). 'A red-yellow bi-colour that is a favourite of my grandfather', comments Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) — an attractive bud — open bloom informal — vigorous, upright plant.

COUP de FOUDRE, Fl. (Hemeray Aubert '57). Fiery orange-red with black shadings, is the description given by Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.), very striking — few blooms in late season, but early blooming satisfactory — disease resistant. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 3 yrs.) suggests: 'the slow opening bloom of this scarlet-orange type rose can given an enchanting exotic look to the dullest of rooms. Try it!'

COVER GIRL, H.T. (Von Abrams '59). 'Another new colour, deep coppery-orange is the colour as close as I can get to it', writes Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.), upright habit of growth with tough leathery foliage, disease resistant.

CRI-CRI, Min. (Meilland '58). Salmon-coral. Mr. Bernard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 16-18 in.) reports: very floriferous — still blooming in October, but flowers and growing habits unlike real miniature. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 15 in.) agrees: too large for miniature, but good button-hole rose. Although it has a bloom of unusual form and colour, Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 20 in.) says this variety is entirely miscast as a miniature, while bloom lacks form to make it interesting as a floribunda.

DAILY SKETCH, Fl. (McGredy '61). Deep pink and silver. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 29 in.) considers this a very promising new variety, which at times resembles 'Perfecta' or 'Rose Gaujard'. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) likes the H.T. type bloom of a different colour. A really outstanding bi-colour reports Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) — blooms in well-spaced clusters are H.T. type — fragrant — upright growth. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) also thinks

this looks like a good variety — a bushy plant — fair bloom in first year — very fragrant.

DANSE du FEU, Cl. (Mallerin, Int. E.F.R. '53 J. & P. '56). Renamed in U.S.A. 'Spectacular'. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 4 ft.) finds this variety of slow growth — few blooms but good colour — will move to new location, as a change may help. A good pillar, thinks Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 8 ft.) — plenty of bloom — repeats well. The bush of the writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 4 ft.) has never developed any height, nor quantity of bloom. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

DEAREST, Fl. (Dickson '60). Pink shaded salmon. An unique variety of charming appearance comments Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 21 in.). Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) observes it is a low bush — bloom of excellent colour — looks like 'Monique'. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 33 in.) notes the upright growth — flowers of good quality — 'like it, am increasing my stock'. Growth is slow but healthy, states Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) — blooms fragrant and good colour. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) thinks this variety can be very beautiful — good bloomer — healthy foliage. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) comments: flowers all season. A good variety but too small for most gardens, says Mr. Norton, has tendency to blackspot, but controllable. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) received a poor plant — can only report on fragrance, which is good.

DIAN, Min. (Moore '57). Blossom is a soft, light red states Mr. Wilson (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 12-14 in.), very double on individual stems or in small clusters — a really choice miniature. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 10 in.) comments: appears to be a good variety — disease free.

DICKSON'S FLAME, Fl. (Dickson '58). Scarlet flame. Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) finds this variety healthy, but not very floriferous, possibly because planted in half sun. This plant continues to improve with age, comments Mrs. Baillie (2 pls.; 2 yrs.). Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) finds it a vigorous grower — lots of bloom of striking colour. Improves with the years, enthuses Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 36-40 in.) — strong, healthy growth — requires at least two years to prove itself — I like it. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes the well formed buds of H.T. type, in clusters. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: bloomed well in a cool year — inclined to spread. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) advises his bush finally recovered from three years winter damage — good colour, growth and bloom — well worth repeating.

DON JUAN, Cl. (Malendrone, Int. J. & P. '58). Dark red. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 6 ft.) comments on nice H.T. form buds — an everbloomer — healthy strong grower, but only time will tell about its hardiness. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 8-9 ft.) considers this a good red with sturdy canes that need no trellis — always in bloom and long lasting — tender in open areas.

DORIS NORMAN, Fl. (Norman '58). Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 4 yrs.; 32 in.) reports: upright growth — healthy foliage — blooms of H.T. form, clusters are rather small — excellent colour — worth growing after it gets off the ground. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports a strong growing, healthy rose that compares very well with others in this class.

DOROTHY PEACH, H.T. (Robinson '57). The colour of this rose is yellow splashed red in summer, a clear good yellow in the fall, reports Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). Has good form — prolific bloomer — disease resistant. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: looked quite like 'Peace' until fall, when it showed some fine all yellow bloom. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: too few blooms as yet to suit me.

DRESDEN, H.T. (Robichon, Int. Ilgenfritz '60). White with pink suffusion. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 26 in.) considers the bloom of this variety to be exhibition type — a fault is slight variance in colour. For Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) the bloom is more yellow than white — after three years likes its clean foliage and exhibition form bloom.

DUET, H.T. (Swim '60). Light pink with dark pink reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: this variety blooms freely, especially in the fall — tall growing — disease resistant. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) enthuses: this is 'absolutely the best garden rose' — continuous long lasting bloom — no hint of disease. Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) likes the two-toned colour — continuous bloom — but too few petals. Why bother with this one? comments Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) after observing its only fair performance. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) states it is a fair garden variety but not worth repeating. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) both report satisfactory performance by this rose, which has also been the experience of the writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.). Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs. emphasizes the beautiful blooms in the fall. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr. reports: good performance — vigorous plant — in the grandiflora class.

DWARFKING (Zwerkonig in Germany), Min. (Kordes '57). Carmine. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) comments on the double bloom of H.T. form — free flowering — good button hole rose. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 9 in. agrees, and adds: good on all counts. Mr. Rogalski (7 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 12 in. likes its perfect buds, the open blooms are star-shaped. The small well formed flowers of distinctive star-shape come usually in clusters of three, notes Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) — foliage dark — medium size, healthy — a very distinctive and valuable miniature.

DWARF QUEEN (Zwerkonigen in Germany), Min. (Kordes '57). Pink. A free flowering variety, with very fragrant beautiful flowers of H.T. form — double wavy petals — 'a real find', reports Mr. Bloom (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 9 in.).
EASTER MORNING, Min. (Moore '60). Ivory white. Low spreading bush — well shaped bloom — 'the finest exhibition miniature to date' enthuses Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 7 in.).

EL CAPITAN, Gr. (Swim '59). Cherry red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in. advises: the beautiful red buds have long stems even when in clusters — tall, upright and open — free blooming. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) considers this variety better than average — medium sized, well formed buds. Mr. Rogalski (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) reports lots of bloom on the bushy plants. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) states this rose has good plant habits — disease resistant.

ELEANOR, Min. (Moore '60). Coral-pink. For Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 8 in.) this variety has been very disappointing — sparse bloom — not vigorous or hardy (lost one plant). Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) on the other hand notes: the outstanding colour, good buds, bloom and foliage, of this rose.

ELSA ARNOT, H.T. (Croll '58). Yellow, inside petals deep pink. For Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) this rose was another disappointment, may give it one more year.

ELSINORE, Fl. (Lindquist, Int. Poulsen '57). Bright scarlet. Mrs. Antoft (15 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes this variety's very bright colour — continuous bloomer, although a little slower in this extremely wet summer. Dr. Lea (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: low, bushy plant — attractive foliage — floriferous, bloomed late in autumn — very worthwhile addition. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) observes this rose is same as 'Moulin Rouge'.

ELYSIUM, Fl. (Kordes '61). Light yellowish-salmon. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports very poor results in first year — no growth or bloom —

general appearance poor — will give it one more chance, as fault may be a poor plant rather than variety. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) notes the large slow-opening H.T. form buds — shows promise, making quite good growth for first year.

FANFARE, Fl. (Swim '56). Coral to orange-red, reverse yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 7 yrs.; 24 in.) considers this a very attractive decorative variety — free blooming — no disease in seven years. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

FANTAN, H.T. (Meilland '58). Burnt orange. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) tersely writes: 'died — no tears shed'. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes the unusual colour — flowers fly open and fade too quickly — not strong grower — will discard. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) comments: colour is only attraction — poor bloomer — considering discarding it.

FAUST, Fl. (Kordes '57). Golden yellow, shaded orange-pink. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) reports flowers of H.T. form — glossy dark green foliage — upright growth — best yellow floribunda in its initial stages. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: tall — nice yellow blooms in first stages, badly splotched with dull red later — some black spot. For the writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) this variety performed well in first year — large clusters of attractive semi-double flowers.

FIRECRACKER, Fl. (Boerner, Int. McGredy and Dickson '56). Scarlet. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) observes: tall, free bloomer — cherry-red — disease resistant. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

FIRE KING, Fl. (Meilland '59). Geranium-red. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes the semi-double blooms, but few — nothing spectacular about the flowers or foliage — disease resistant. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 22 in.) finds the performance of this rose poorer each year — evidently it didn't like the dry season. Mr. McIntyre (36 pls.; 2 yrs.; 46 in.) enthuses: this rose is just a mass of bloom from late June through early October. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) also rates it highly — strong plant — showy bloom — disease free. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: free bloomer — good foliage — no disease.

FIRST CHOICE, Fl. (Morse '58). Fiery orange-scarlet. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) notes: the single bloom has many stages of attractive colouring, is long lasting — medium tall bush, wide-spreading. For Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) this variety is a vigorous grower and free bloomer — likes it better than 'Sarabande'. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) finds it a strong grower, says is moving it to shrub border — prolific bloomer — scarlet and gold blooms fade to an ugly red.

FLAMENCO, Fl. (McGredy '60). Deep salmon. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: healthy growth — free blooming, usually in clusters — a worthwhile floribunda lighter in colour than 'Spartan'. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: growth vigorous, but not too tall — lovely double bloom that keeps colour — absolutely resistant to rain and sun — 'a must'.

FLORIADE, H.T. (Holland, Int. Armstrong '62). Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes that this rose is a sport of 'Montezuma', of a deeper shade. In its first year the large blooms hung heavy on the slender stems, so they drooped. Because our garden boasts of many deeply orange-scarlet bushes, the supposed colour of this bush paled in comparison. Let's give it another year before judging its merits. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) thinks it promises to be worth while as an exhibition variety.

FORT VANCOUVER, H.T. (Swim '56). Light pink. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3, 6 yrs.; 6 ft.) reports a tall bush — large blooms of good form, freely produced.

Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) calls this 'an improved 'Show Girl'.' Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) however, states this variety deserves first prize for the all-time ugly rose — grows at least 4 feet high — lots of pale pink blooms with so many petals they never open — perhaps deserves further observation, it may have one good feature I haven't noticed yet. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

FRITZ THIEDEMANN, H.T. (Tantau '59). Brick red. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports excellent results in first year — beautiful bloom — healthy foliage — exhibition rose — will get more. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments 'Just great, I love the brilliant colour'. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: growth low and spreading, needs careful pruning — flowers a pleasant shade and do hold colour well. For Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) this rose was a slow starter with poor growth — expects better results next year. Not as outstanding as 'Super Star', thinks Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.), makes quite a few imperfect buds. With this opinion Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) agrees. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) states: seems to spend its first year getting its roots down — if not, I received a fifth rate bush — if it gets some growth, it should be good. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: has good form — free bloomer — healthy growth — dark foliage.

FULL CREAM, H.T. (LeGrice '59). Cream shaded apricot is the colour description of Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). He considers it suitable for exhibition — bloom very large — but easily damaged by rain and cold weather — strong grower.

FUSILIER, Fl. (Morey '57). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: 'had repeat bloom this year — clusters of bloom are long lasting — not a vigorous grower'. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.) finds this variety very showy in the garden — would like more bloom.

GAIL BORDEN, H.T. (Kordes, Int. J. & P. '57). Deep rose-pink, reverse cream. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports lots of huge blooms — glossy and disease resistant foliage. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 33 in.) considers this an exhibition variety — good in autumn — some flowers split. For Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) this is a completely satisfactory rose, capable of exhibition bloom — rugged and hardy. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees, but refers to a fault: balls when wet. This variety has excellent colour and exhibition form, writes Mrs. Crowley (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.), if it survives winter, will increase. Dr. Gowland (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) reports excellent quality bloom and lots of them. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) finds this a good garden and exhibition rose. Its plentiful and beautiful bloom appeal to Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.). Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 48 in.) finds this a large and free-growing bush — very promising. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: 'a very satisfactory garden variety — one objection; length of time between rounds of bloom'. Mr. White (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) is well satisfied with his plants.

GARDEN PARTY, H.T. (Swim '59). Pale yellow with pink tinge. The colour of this rose is too pale in summer, in fall much better, writes Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.). Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36-44 in.) considers this a wonderful garden rose — blooms not all perfect but excellent in fall. Mr. Bernard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes the huge well formed blooms. Much admired in Mr. Billington's garden (5 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.). Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) dissents: 'poor grower in my garden'. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.) finds the blooms lack substance, and too few. Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) says: 'a shy but beautiful bloomer'. For Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) this rose was truly lovely this year, especially in the fall. Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 1 yr.) was disappointed her plant did not stand the winter. Tall, very vigorous — beautiful high-centred blooms were much admired at Glengariff, writes Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 3 yrs.). Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: free bloomer

of fair quality — good foliage — hardy. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.) finds the flowers beautiful until fully open, when petals are too loose. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) says: one of the better H.T.'s — with which Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) agrees. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) notes: this variety is a pale and vigorous version of 'Peace'. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) says: 'I like this rose very much'. 'A good rose for any garden' writes Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) — exhibition quality — very hardy — does well in fall. Neither Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) nor Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) enthuse over the colour. Mr. Selwood admits it produces an occasional attractive bloom. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) finds it a floriferous, dependable rose.

GARVEY, H.T. (McGredy '61). Pink. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 33 in.) comments: bloom has slightly globular form — glossy foliage — strong stems, thorny. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) notes the short petals of blooms, which last well — 'know more next year'.

GERTRUDE GREGORY, H.T. (Gregory '57). Yellow. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: a fairly good bloomer — medium size and good form — will blackspot and show foliage drop in late summer — still worth growing. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers it a good fragrant yellow — points out summer bloom liable to revert to 'Lady Belper'.

GOLD CROWN (Goldkrone in Germany), H.T. (Kordes '60). Deep yellow. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: lovely grower — similar to 'Spek's Yellow' — bloom tinged pink — maybe a good one. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) considers this 'one of the nicest yellows I have seen' — looks like a winner — will increase. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) finds this an undistinguished variety. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: blooms on second year plant were excellent — exhibition quality, but not enough of them. However, Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.), who describes it a tall awkward grower, was disappointed since only a small percentage of flowers are perfect — quite a variation in colour of individual blooms. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) also comments on tall, lanky plant, with sparse bloom. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.) states: holds colour well — beautiful bud — good form.

GOLD CUP, Fl. (Boerner '57). Golden yellow. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: semi-double, free flowering — upright — similar to 'All Gold'. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 20 in.) reports slightly improved performance by this rose — good colour — but not enough of it. For Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) this rose was a 'bright spot in the garden'.

GOLDEN GARNETTE, Fl. (Boerner '60). Golden yellow. Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 15 in.) reports: good colour — bloom opens quickly from bud — spready plant.

GOLDEN GIANT, H.T. (Kordes '61). Yellow. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) comments: free bloomer, in clusters, resembles floribunda. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) considers this variety exhibition quality — tall slender growth that bends over and resembles a short pillar rose. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) notes the perfectly formed, exhibition quality bloom — tall growth — healthy foliage. Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) was satisfied with its first year performance. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) received a poor plant which made surprising growth — looks like a good variety — is increasing stock. This plant did not produce enough bloom to judge in its first year, writes Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.), believes it has real possibilities.

GOLDEN GIRL, Gr. (Meilland '59). Yellow. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 38 in.) reports: upright and vigorous plant — long pointed buds. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) states: really a H.T. with no grandiflora characteristics — probably the best in colour — free bloomer, long lasting bud and open flower.

GOLDEN JEWEL, H.T. (Tantau '59). Yellow. Has some merit states Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.): clear colour — dwarf, but healthy growth — quite a period between bursts of bloom.

GOLDEN SHOWERS, L.C. (Lammerts '56). Yellow. Mr. Beaulieu (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 3½ ft.) likes the clean, shiny foliage, but colour fades to dirty white — hardy — disease resistant. For Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 6 ft.) it does not grow too high, but bushes out well — prolific bloom. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 5½ ft.) comments: grows straight up, but not enough to really train. Has vigorous growth and plenty of bloom for Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 10 ft.). The writer (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 5 ft.) finds that while top growth winter kills, ample new growth each season provides continuous bloom throughout summer and fall. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

GOLDEN SLIPPERS, Fl. (Von Abrams, Int. P. & D. '61). Yellow outside, strongly flushed vermilion inside. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) enthuses: a new colour in roses — dainty miniature H.T. type blooms — makes a fine bedding plant which flowers continuously. However, Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) states: 'a first year disappointment on account of exaggerated photography and Madison Avenue type of ballyhoo'. Similarly, Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) finds first year's performance not impressive. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) tersely states: 'one too many'. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) thinks the unusual colour seems to be its chief merit. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) is not enthusiastic over first year, but found it very showy and colourful. Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 15 in.) cannot understand its selection as an A.A.R.S. — had only fair results. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: small bushy plant — appears over-rated. Mr. Bernard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: continuous bloomer, but flowers less attractive after bud stage. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) advises: need more time to make fair judgment — seems promising.

GOLDEN SUN (Golden Sonne in Germany), H.T. (Kordes '57). The brightest clear yellow yet, finds Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) — very large, well formed bloom — very popular. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports his plant winter killed — an attractive yellow — but tender. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) also reports: not winter hardy — have had to replace after two winters — foliage healthy — blooms excellent. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) writes of the magnificent blooms of shining gold. Mrs. Meiklejohn (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: exhibition type bloom — compact vigorous plant. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: good deep colour — excellent form — fragrant — fairly good bloomer. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: sparse bloomer — colour good, holds well.

GOLDEN WINGS, H.T. (Shepperd '56). Yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 34 in.) won an A.R.S. certificate for best single white with it — lots of colour throughout — bloom not large, unless borne singly. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 5 ft.) comments: not a H.T. either in bloom or foliage — as a shrub one of the best — covered with bloom all season — single pale yellow. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

GOLDMARIE, Fl. (Kordes '58). Deep yellow with light orange-red edging. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports only fair success, but the few blooms that did appear were promising enough to justify another chance.

GRACE de MONACO, H.T. (Meilland '56). Light rose-pink. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 25 in.) comments: exhibition type bloom large and fragrant — doesn't like rain — no disease. Dr. Gowland (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) advises: large well formed blooms on long stems — sweet fragrance. Mrs. Heideman (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) writes 'in third year produced several exhibition type

bloom of real magnificence'. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) notes: upright — vigorous — winter hardy — will add. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

GRANDINA, Min. (Dot '56, U.S.A. '59). Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 10 in.) reports: the dark red buds and blossoms are moderately large, of good exhibition H.T. type — a good cutting variety — 'a gem'.

GRANATE (Garnate), Min. (Dot '47, U.S.A. '62). A true miniature of the older tradition, comments Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 6 in.). Small very deep red (almost black) blossoms, less than an inch in diameter, usually in clusters.

GREEN FIRE, Fl. (Swim '58). Bright yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 14 in.) finds this variety not wnter hardy, barely recovers by first frost. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.) advises a delightful floribunda — does not fade — some report it is not winter hardy. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: blooms very fleeting — colour fades quickly — 'a fiend for black spot in our climate, am discarding'.

HAWAII, H.T. (Boerner '60). Orange-hued coral. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) reports: huge loosely formed blooms — floriferous — disease resistant. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) finds the colour attractive — few bloom — good form. Dr. Boisvert (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) recommends this variety for its odd orange colouring — good foliage — beautiful buds. Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) also notes the colour is a little different — attractively shaped bloom. For Mr. Clark (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 22 in.) this rose is 'poorer each year' — blooms scarce and of poor quality. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) likes the colour of this tall, healthy bush — 'worth keeping'. To Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) this variety was a disappointment in its first year, but excellent this year. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) finds the blooms of enormous size and exhibition quality. Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) had sturdy plants — lots of bloom — excellent quality. Outside of the attractive colour Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) does not consider this rose outstanding. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 35 in.) states bloom was sparse on a fairly strong plant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) considers this variety to have only fair form — opens too quickly — fragrant. Mrs. Steinberg writes: 'am very much in love with this rose' — form, colour, fragrance. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) feels it is too soon to praise or condemn this variety, but says it is promising.

HEAT WAVE, Fl. (Swim '58). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: this still rates high on our list — more like a grandiflora than floribunda. Mr. Bernard (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports well formed, continuous bloom. Mr. McIntyre (24 pls.; 2 yrs.; 44 in.) comments: prolific bloom — excellent quality — long lasting. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) notes the vivid colour — nice H.T. form — slow intermittent bloomer.

HENRY MORSE, Fl. (Kordes '58). Deep crimson. For the writer (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) this bush showed terrific growth this summer — continuous bloom in enormous clusters — really a shrub — had to transplant to allow more space.

HIGH ESTEEM, H.T. (Von Abrams '61). A deep pink with silver reverse writes Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.). A strong plant — medium green foliage — large bud and bloom — could be very good.

HIGHLIGHT, Fl. (Robinson '57). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: blooms continuously — well formed flowers in clusters — attractive compact bush. For Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) it gave a good performance — looks promising. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 1 yr.) notes: rather ordinary bush with many uninteresting blooms. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) considers a very fine variety — sturdy growth — almost always in bloom — a 'bright spot in my garden'. Dr. Lea (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: remains

one of the best — tall healthy plant — free bloomer. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) considers this a colourful addition — good steady bloomer. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4, 6 yrs.; 40 in.) finds it 'one of the best' — strong grower — thick stems carrying heavy trusses of bloom well through the season. Mrs. Steinberg (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) comments: tall, hardy plant — colour does not fade — can stand rain — will increase.

HONEYMOON (Honigmond in Germany), Fl. (Kordes '60). My best yellow floribunda states Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.), an excellent variety. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: upright, practically no spread — bloom production better this year — one of the best yellows. However, Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) finds this variety has nice spring bloom, but almost no repeat — probably will discard. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: tall and vigorous — fully double flowers — dark green foliage. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) states: black spots very badly, but a fair amount of bloom. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) received a poor plant, result: little growth, few flowers. 'See next year'.

ICEBERG, Fl. (Kordes '58). Pure white. Mrs. Baillie (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) continues to enthuse over this excellent rose — black spots, but easily controllable. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: floriferous — good foliage — give it room and you have a show piece in the garden. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) states: an excellent garden variety. 'Best in its class' says Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) — tall growing — semi-double. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 2 yrs.) writes: continuously intriguing in every stage of its blooming — 'a delight in the garden' — pleasantly scented. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) says: an excellent hedge rose — 'you cannot beat it, no how'. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) recommends this upright, vigorous plant, with excellent long lasting blooms. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) thinks the double white flowers of 24 petals, produced in light sprays, are really delightful. Mr. Norton finds this variety blooms all summer and fall (October) — a wonderful rose. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: tall, profuse bloomer, dainty flowers and buds — best white floribunda. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 44 in.) reports: tall plant — vigorous — nice bud and long lasting bloom. Mrs. Steinberg (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 44 in.) also gives superlative rating — stands all weather — winter hardy. 'May be the best of the whites' says Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.).

ILSE KROHN, Cl. (Kordes '57). White. Mrs. Steinberg (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports fairly good growth in second year — had fair amount of H.T. type bloom, but not one fully opened — wonders 'what was wrong'. Need more time for final judgment. Mr. Keenan reports: made excellent growth and had a better than average quantity of bloom in its first year in my garden.

INVITATION, H.T. (Swim '61). Salmon pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: nothing this year, maybe next year. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: blooms of good form on a bushy plant, with clean foliage.

ISOBEL HARKNESS, H.T. (Norman '57). Deep yellow. For Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 4, 5 yrs.; 30 in.) this variety is a prolific bloomer — repeats regularly — only lacks exhibition form and more petals. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 25 in.) considers blooms are good colour, but thin and loose. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 32 in.) comments: good decorative yellow — lost bush last winter, will replace. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises: gave fair performance — plant not too robust. 'Still one of the best garden variety yellows' says Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 50 in.) — needs a few more petals, but 'you can't have everything'. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) would like more bloom — colour deep yellow, but doesn't last.

IVORY FASHION, Fl. (Boerner '58). Ivory white. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes huge blooms borne singly — more of an H.T. type rose. For

Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) the variety was a disappointment — bloom sparse and poor — foliage light and in general uninteresting. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 27 in.) considers it a beautiful variety, but finds does not repeat well. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) writes: a beautiful rose but does not 'pay the rent' for a floribunda. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 12 in.) says this variety is poorer each year — little growth — 'like the buds'. 'A beautiful rose that lacks hardiness of 'Fashion',' writes Mrs. Heideman (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.). Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) says 'does nothing for me'. Mr. Norton (6 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.) advises: this rose is still blooming (October 12) — what more can one say? Mrs. Naismith (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) reports: has good spring bloom — glossy green foliage — disease resistant. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports few blooms, poor growth, but blooms are lovely — fragrant — shall certainly keep it.

JACK FROST, H.T. (Int. Great Western Rose Nurseries '62). The best white of all time enthuses Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.). Finds it tall, upright bush, with strong canes and good foliage — bud and bloom perfect — will be the best in any show.

JEANIE, H.T. (Eddie '58). Cream to pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 12 in.) reports: has done nothing this year to recommend it. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: a healthy plant — though the blooms are nice colour and shape, there are very few. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 50 in.) warns this plant will black spot — good bloom — vigorous bush.

JERRY DESMONDE, H.T. (Norman '59). Pink. Dr. Burkhart (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) notes: fair growth — blooms ball — some mildew. Not enough bloom, writes Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) — not distinctive. For Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) the variety showed promise this year — probably an exhibition rose. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: not enough bloom to recommend it.

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG, Gr. (Swim '61). Dark red. Dr. Boisvert (2 pls.; 1 yr.) reports: very pleased with this rose — tall — beautiful bloom of good quality, in clusters. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) notes: blooms seem imbricated when fully open — not too many, but long lasting — touch of mildew. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 27 in.) says: a promising variety, am ordering more. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) finds this rose very good in first year — better than 'Charles Mallerin'. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports only a few good clusters — long lasting bloom — reserve judgment for another year. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: showed merit — blooms medium size and good form — obviously one of the best red grandifloras. Mrs. Matthews (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) finds it a strong growing, bushy plant — velvety red blooms in clusters. Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) advises: bloom excellent in quality and quantity. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) reports: upright — good colour — blooms freely in clusters — acceptable form. For Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) this variety performed excellently in a very wet year — foliage healthy and plentiful — not exhibition type.

JUNE BRIDE, Gr. (Shepperd '57) Creamy white. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) did not have much repeat bloom. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports bloom in clusters, of good shape and colour — good spring show for first year, but very few flowers since. Dr. Lea (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: tall and healthy — very hardy — free bloomer — flowers not outstanding, but good overall performance. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) considers this variety has possibilities — not good for picking.

JUNE PARK, H.T. (Park '58). Deep rose-pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) considers this rose very promising — fragrant. Mrs. Crowley (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports insufficient growth and bloom in first year — we hope it improves next year. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: plants low and

spreading — free blooms of good form and substance — fragrant — disease resistant. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: after one year would say it is worth a very substantial bet — beautiful form and colour — needs room.

KARLSRUHE, R. Kor. (Kordes '57). Deep rose-pink. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 3½ ft.) comments: a nice bushy rose, but no bloom in the first year.

KING'S RANSOM, H.T. (Morey, Int. J. & P. '61). Golden yellow. Fine slow opening yellow buds of perfect form that are sure to be winners on the show table, enthuses Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 50 in.). In summer it shows its only weakness: weak necks. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: a new yellow that exhibitors can expect to see, as one of the best in the yellow class, for some time to come. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: free flowering — high centred blooms — tall and upright. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) considers this one of the top roses — large bud, beautiful when opened. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: first year brought vigorous growth — buds are handsome and long lasting — deeper veining is attractive — free flowering. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) also reports fair performance in first year — few blooms, but very good. Mr. McIntyre (15 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: 'truly an All-American' — very shapely blooms — long lasting. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: moderate bloom — holds colour well — like the form — 'a good find'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) states: this husky, disease-free bush had no bloom till August, then never stopped — 'can this be as good as it seems?' Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) is similarly very pleased with performance of her new plant.

KORDES PERFECTA, H.T. (Kordes '57 Int. J. & P. '58). Cream tipped and then flushed crimson, suffused yellow. Mrs. Antoft (5 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 48 in.) notes the tall, vigorous bush — very large many-petalled roses and plenty of them — fragrant too. Mr. Bernard (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) refers to the ugly bud opening to one of the most beautiful roses. A wonderful variety, enthuses Mr. Billington (7 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) — superb blooms — fragrant — should be in every garden. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) finds flowers most brilliant in the fall. On the whole has not lived up to advance publicity, thinks Mr. Cadsby (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.); will produce outstanding bloom, but outer petals often deformed. Mr. Clark (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) states: is not performing as we'd like, but would always keep it for those blooms of perfection, even if rare. Dr. Gowland (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) observes this variety has exhibition bloom in fair quantity. For Mr. Grindle (2 pls.; 1 yr.) the variety did not do well — one did not survive — will try again next year. Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: a little shorter than usual but still one of the best — floriferous. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3, 5 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: winter hardy and disease free — exhibition blooms are outstanding. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.) advises this rose slow to get established — better bloom and colour in partial shade. Mr. Lawton writes: 'maybe this is the plant I've been looking for'. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes the long-stemmed bloom of lasting quality — lots of flowers with occasional rest periods — slow starter in spring. Mrs. Matthews (4 pls.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) considers this rose 'a winner'. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) finds the buds unattractively rough and blackish, but open to perfect high-centred long-lasting flowers. Mrs. Morrison (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) agrees this rose is one of the best. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) thinks this rose is 'a jewel in the garden, maybe second to 'Peace' — every gardener should have one.' Mr. Parker (1 pls.; 4, 5 yrs.; 60 in.) notes: late coming into bloom, many buds did not develop due to rain — blooms large, fragrant and long lasting. Mr. Westbrook (7 pls.; 1, 5 yrs.; 50 in.) finds it still a great favourite, with one weakness: an affinity for rust.

LADY ELGIN (Thais in Europe), H.T. (Meilland '57). Light orange. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: did not develop very well — bloom sparse and inferior quality — colour attractive but bloom seldom there to enjoy.

Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states: lovely colour but not enough bloom. Mrs. Heideman (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: in its fifth year was covered with bloom all summer, after four sparse years. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: still stingy with her blooms but they sure are dandies — colour makes this rose stand out. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) likes the beautiful amber-coloured flowers, produced in moderate quantity.

LADY LUCK, H.T. (Miller, Int. Elmer Roses '56) Rich pink. Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: more height this year, with stronger stems better able to support exhibition type blooms; nice clean plant. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

LADY ZIA, H.T. (Park '59). Light orange-scarlet. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) feels this variety has great possibilities as an exhibition rose. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) says: looks like a real comer, eagerly await next year's performance. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: an usual rose — long lasting — very bright colour. 'The Lady let me down in '62' advises Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — plant stood still all season — have hopes for the future — excellent form and colour. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 17 in.) comments: while it did not respond to the cool, dry weather we had, was excellent in fall — worth growing for exhibition bloom. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: low growing and healthy — rather sparse bloomer, but excellent form. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) considers its bloom of exhibition quality. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: blooms large and well formed — vigorous — glossy foliage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) states: foliage bronzy and beautiful — bushy plant — blooms ornery, mostly split centres or distorted, but some of excellent exhibition form. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) found this rose rather ordinary in first year.

LA PRESUMIDA (Baby Talisman), Min. (Dot '48, Can. '61). Pink. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) reports: full-cupped H.T. form — free flowering — vigorous — flowers sometimes mis-shapen. Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: medium height, somewhat spreading — blossom is buff or apricot, lovely star form when expanded — well petalled — best in cool weather.

LAVENDER GIRL, Fl. (Meilland '58). Mauve. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: lots of bloom not too large — lovely foliage — compact bush. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 19 in.) notes: a low growing plant — disease free. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) comments: blooms 2-3 inches in diameter — long lasting — disease resistant — a good mauve.

LAVENDER LASSIE, H. Msk. (Kordes '59). Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: seems a strong grower, blooming well through the season — flowers a pleasant colour — fragrant — no disease.

LAVENDER PRINCESS, Fl. (Boerner '59). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 34 in.) states: has performed well in a new location — made quite a show surrounded by annuals of harmonizing colours. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: healthy plant — slow growing — very few blooms — colour terrible — 'nuf sed . . . out it goes'.

LILAC TIME, H.T. (McGredy '56). Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) considers this a healthy rose with a steady stream of bloom — not exhibition, but worth a try. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 6 yrs.; 24 in.) writes 'will not do anything in my garden'. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

LILI MARLENE, Fl. (Kordes, Int. McGredy '59). Scarlet-red. 'The bloom has an attractive way of opening wide, showing off its bright yellow stamens, pretty', writes Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 2 yrs.). For Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) this variety did much better in its second year, but not yet up to

expectations — flowers beautiful colour — almost always in bloom. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports not much growth first year — a few well formed flowers. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) enthuses: one of the best deep red floribundas. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: healthy foliage — bushy compact plant — blooms fully double form TOPS. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) claims this gorgeous scarlet-red floribunda is simply outstanding — always in bloom — flowers well formed — am very happy with this rose, planting 20 more. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) finds this variety satisfactory for first year — blooms large, long lasting — am increasing stock.

LINDA PORTER, H.T. (Dot '57). Clear pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 33 in.) reports this rose did better in a new location — next year will tell — too few blooms, but colour lovely.

LITTLE BUCKAROO, Min. (Moore '56). Bright red. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: upright and branching — flowers and plant really too large to be called a miniature. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2, 5 yrs.; 24 in.) agrees: blooms large, semi-double — might possibly be an interesting floribunda. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

LITTLE DARLING, Fl. (Duehrsen '56). Red-orange to rose-pink, base buttercup-yellow. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 50 in.) enthuses: so well named, all visitors first remark: 'what a little darling' — my favourite floribunda, wish I had room for 50. Lots of pleasant charming flowers notes Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.), Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.), Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) and Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) all agree about this plant's virtues, but would like more bloom. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: after heavy pruning did fairly well. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this one of the best recent introductions, as does Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.). Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 3 yrs.) observes: tall — vigorous — well formed flowers — lovely for button hole or corsage. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) thinks this rose has almost everything a gardener desires. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

LITTLE SCOTCH, Min. (Moore '56). Yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 6 in.) notes: quite large flowers on low growing plant. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) considers blooms too large for a miniature. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

LITTLE FLIRT, Min. (Moore '62). Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: a lovely two-tone bud is slow opening to a tawny red with yellow at the base — foliage pale green — of moderate size — 'one little flirt seems to develop quickly into a rather brazen hussy'.

LITTLE SHOWOFF, Cl. Min. (Moore '60). Yellow splashed red-orange. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) reports: few flowers, poor grower — good button hole rose.

LIVELY, H.T. (LeGrice '59). Light carmine. Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) reports: an exhibition type — strong sturdy growth — fragrant. This rose was late blooming for me, but hope for earlier blooms next year; should be a favourite.

LIVING, H.T. (Lammerts '57). Reddish-orange. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: tall — few canes — brilliant thin bloom, which does not last — no disease.

LUCKY PIECE, H.T. (Gordon, Int. Wyant '62). Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.) writes: a sport of 'Peace', with its characteristic strong, leathery, resistant foliage; unlike 'Peace' the bloom is an exquisite two-toned salmon pink, a lovely wide-

open flower. Dr. Burkhart (2 pls.; 1 yr.) comments: blooms excellent and many of them — excellent growth.

LYS ASSIA, Fl. (Kordes '58). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: foliage attractive until hit by mildew — this rose satisfactory but not outstanding. Mr. Marindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: medium tall upright plant — fairly double bloom will catch the eye — has tendency to mildew.

MAGIC WAND, Cl. Min. (Moore '57). Light red, silvery in reverse. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 5 ft.) comments: hardy plant — continuously in bloom — an excellent miniature climber.

MALIBU, Fl. (Morey '59). Coral orange-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 14 in.) reports: improved in a new location — marvelous colour — should have more bloom. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) considers this a very pretty newcomer — exceptionally large bloom, well formed — worth growing.

MARIGOLD, H.T. (Lens '56). Orange-pink shaded yellow. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: exhibition size and form — looks promising and showed fair vigour — colour good — no double centres to date.

MEDLEY, H.T. (Int. J. & P. '61). Pink. Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: healthy upright plant — prolific bloom of excellent quality — this is definitely a 'comer'.

MEMORIAM, H.T. (Von Abrams, Int. P. & D. '61). White to very pale luminous pink. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.) reports excellent results with this new variety. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) writes: arrived late, not well established — better next year. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: very large buds on good plant — should be better next year. Mr. Kallen (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) enthuses: has everything the exhibitor wants in a show rose, form, size, colour and substance — single blooms on stiff stems — widely established in U.S.A. Mrs. Matthews (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: low growing plant but very sturdy — a real exhibition rose — blooms reflexed — inclined to mildew with me. For Mr. White (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) this variety was satisfactory for the first season.

MERRY WIDOW, Gr. (Lammerts '58). Dark red velvety crimson. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 32 in.) reports: truly a favourite — almost always a few blooms — colour and bud lovely — no faults. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) considers this the best red grandiflora — good buds and bloom — sweetly scented. Dr. Lea (4 pls.; 2 yrs.) advises: after outstanding first year, three failed to survive winter and fourth did poorly this year; on basis of first year it rates another trial. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) finds the blooms of good form and substance, although a little loose — free flowering.

METEOR, Fl. (Kordes '57). Orange-scarlet. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 15 in.) comments: bushy plant — disease free — very attractive and free blooming — does not fade. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) states: good bloomer — quite showy. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: very vigorous, without being tall — blooms are a lovely clear double orange — 'eye-catching'.

MEXICALI ROSE, Fl. (Whisler '57). Yellow, suffused red. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: a good bush, produces many bloom, which vary in shape and colouring — excellent for cutting — fragrant.

MIDNIGHT, H.T. (Swim '56). Dark maroon-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 24 in.) states: we keep it but wouldn't recommend it — too little bloom. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

MIRACLE, Fl. (Verbeck, Int. Ilgenfritz '61). Yellow blend. Mrs. MacDonald (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) likes this rose — single blooms on long stems, also in trusses — well formed buds and blooms — very fragrant — blooms all summer and fall — has weathered two Manitoba winters. Mrs. MacDonald saw this rose first at the Floriade.

MISCHIEF, H.T. (McGredy '61). Vermilion and orange. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) finds this new variety a slow grower — appears healthy, with possibilities in the future — sparse bloom is attractive and foliage good. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) reports: strong grower — never minds rain — buds open to beautiful coral salmon — 'a real gem in the garden'.

MISS IRELAND, H.T. (McGredy '61). Orange-yellow bi-colour. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: small decorative flowers like a lighter 'Super Star' — did not grow with too much vigour in the first year. Mr. Martindale's bush did not survive winter.

MOONSPRITE, Fl. (Swim '56). Creamy white. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 17 in.) reports: double, fair bloomer — spreading — charming flowers which offset harsher colours very well. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 18 in.) writes: only faults are weak stems and not enough repeating. Mrs. Heideman (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: prettily shaped flowers — much freer blooming second year. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) likes the clean bushy plant — lots of bloom — hardy and disease resistant. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

MR. BLUEBIRD, Min. (Moore '60). Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: upright plant — foliage large for miniature — is misnamed; this is a small type of old-fashioned shrub rose, perhaps a good rose for collectors of that type. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) advises: near single — free bloomer — branching, upright, not really a miniature.

MUNSTER, S. (Kordes, Int. McGredy '58). Pink overlaid red. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) finds this plant needs a lot of room, too much late fall growth, which is lost over the winter — 'am not impressed'.

MY CHOICE, H.T. (LeGrice '58). Pale carmine, light yellow reverse. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: robust bush — produces well all season — a full rose with high centre, very fragrant — in the front rank. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) also notes its exhibition form — feels it is to become popular in years to come. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 35 in.) states: upright — free flowering — exhibition type. Mrs. Crowley (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) lost one plant — finds variety free flowering — lovely in bud and bloom. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) notes the nice bloom of pleasing colour and shape. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: strong, healthy grower and average bloomer. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: this rose is floriferous — bloom passes through a series of colours, all of appealing beauty and interest — excellent bedding plant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes: good upright plant — fragrant bloom of good quality.

MY FAIR LADY, Fl. (Wheatcroft '59). Rose-pink. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: resembles 'Chicago Peace' — blooms in bursts and looked quite attractive on occasion — not likely to be outstanding. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) reports only fair growth and bloom. He says 'at present looks to me like just another pink'.

NOBILITY, H.T. (Boerner '60). A most beautiful shade of pink, is the description of Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.). He reports: has impressed in its second year — outstanding in the cooler weather — 'a worth while variety'. Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: low spread plants — shapely bloom of good colour and fair quantity — clean foliage.

OLALA, Fl. (Tantau '56). Scarlet-crimson, paling to centre. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 52 in.) reports: sturdy upright grower — well clothed with excellent foliage — beautiful semi-double blooms in large clusters — 'top notch', should be better known. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

ORANGEADE, Fl. (McGredy '59). Pure orange. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: blooms almost continuously — single type, often in clusters. 'I like it' writes Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.), really is orange in its early stages — tall, vigorous grower, with lots of bloom. Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: clean healthy plants — excellent colour is eye-catching — more floriferous this year — in top bracket. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) finds this variety low growing in first year, may become bushy — genuine orange very striking. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: grew well in first year but not too free blooming. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) advises she was disappointed in this one. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) states: very good in first year — well shaped bush has produced well — fall bloom excellent. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) says this variety produced rather sparsely, but always had a few blooms on plant — vigorous and disease free. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) had a similar experience; like this colour very much.

ORANGE DELBARD, H.T. (Delbard '61). Colouring is like a deeper 'Super Star', writes Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.). He reports: produced only a few blooms — showed some late summer defoliation.

ORANGE ELF, Min. Cl. (Moore '59). Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 12-40 in.) advises the colour is light orange that fades to cream — bush that will climb and have no bloom till following year — one bush, pruned to 12 inches had bloom all season.

ORANGE SENSATION, Fl. (de Ruiter '61). Orange-vermillion. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) states: with its attractive H.T. buds produced in clusters, could be best floribunda in this crowded class. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) comments: very vigorous and bushy — semi-double blooms have 24 petals — another 'eye-catcher'.

ORCHID MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Boerner '60). Lavender orchid to lavender. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: is attractive occasionally — not for exhibition — fair bloomer and shows vigour — colour somewhat muddy. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) finds this rose an average performer — long lasting flowers — fragrant. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: colour a little drab in hot weather — lots of bloom — 'I enjoy it'.

ORIENTAL CHARM, H.T. (Duehrsen '60). Turkey-red. Certainly an eye-catcher states Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) huge single blooms — leathery dark green foliage — floriferous — disease free. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: blooms of 9 to 12 petals — leather-like foliage — best when in open bloom. Most promising, thinks Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) — very decorative single blooms, sometimes 6 inches across.

PAPILLON ROSE, Fl. (Lens '56). Rich pink tinted salmon. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: perfect H.T. form, with wavy petals — free flowering — wonderful fragrance — 'finest pink floribunda'. After four years, Mr. Norton also considers this one of the better floribundas. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: not having much success — few blooms, carried too close together. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

PAPRIKA, Fl. (Tantau '57). A bright red with a touch of purple in the centre, states Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) — compact growing — healthy — good bloomer.

PARIS MATCH, H.T. (Meilland '57). Warm deep pink. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this an exhibition rose — vigorous growth and blooms

fairly well. For the writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) the variety has given a fair performance in first year — seems promising.

PARKDIREKTOR RIGGERS, K. Cl. (Kordes '57). Blood-red. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 5 ft.) reports: some bloom in the first year — long lasting — most promising.

PARTY DRESS, H.T. (Robinson '61). Apricot with yellow tones. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: long well formed bud which opened too rapidly — this variety showed promise.

PEACEPORT, H.T. (Rokos, Int Wyant '60). Deep orange-pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 15 in.) does not like its form — is not fond of colour.

PEGGY GRANT, Min. (Moore '54 Can '61). Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 6 in.) comments: covered with pale pink semi-double bloom showing yellow stamens, like wee apple blossoms — fine foliage — generous with bloom — 'I like Peggy'.

PICCADILLY, H.T. (McGredy '60). Red and yellow bi-colour. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) states: another slow grower (on Canina understock) — plant appears healthy — any bloom was attractive. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) considers this rose most attractive red-yellow bi-colour in his garden. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states: an interesting bi-colour — vigorous growth. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) thinks the flowers are a bright spot in the garden — blooms while thin have excellent form — good bedding variety. For Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 14 in.) this rose did a little better this year, but will have to do a lot better next. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) considers it is not an exhibition variety. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: tall and vigorous — buds are scarlet on the inside and gold on the outside — one of the best. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes he was going to discard, but re-read last year's Clearing House and decided to give it another year, and add one more. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: free bloomer — flowers of good form — tall, good foliage — disease resistant. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) enthuses: 'can go over-board on this one, can find no faults — never out of beautiful blooms — wonderful for picking'. Find this a very attractive bi-colour, writes Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.), is always in bloom.

PINAFOE, Pol. (Swim '59). White. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: apple blossom blooms carried on good truss — dwarf compact bush — blooms all the time, and visitors all admire.

PINK CHIFFON, Fl. (Boerner '56). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 10 in.) likes the delicate pink blooms — plant repeated better this year — not vigorous. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.) writes: one bush did not survive winter, other did nothing this year; this rose has never done well enough to justify keeping. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: low growing bushy plant — fairly consistent bloomer, but rather weak colour — no disease. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

PINK DUCHESS, H.T. (Boerner '59). Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) is quite pleased with this variety — vigorous grower — although bloom not heavy, is exhibition type. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 14 in.) repeats last year's comment: 'She has not found our garden regal enough for her taste, for she fails to grow or bloom'. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 22 in.) reports: Short bushy growth — exhibition blooms of good form — rather sparse bloomer. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 35 in.) comments: large long lasting blooms — vigorous — healthy foliage. Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) is satisfied with this variety.

PINK FAVOURITE, H.T. (Von Abrams '56). Medium pink. 'This is one of the greatest roses introduced since I've been growing them' enthuses Kallen

(3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) — floriferous — clean foliage — a real pleasure to grow. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: gave a good performance — a good bedder. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1, 6 yrs.; 23 in.) writes: now here's a rose! — handsome foliage — vigorous — good colour — fairly free flowering. On the other hand, Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) finds this rose quite undistinguished — no exhibition blooms as yet. Nor is Dr. Moyle impressed (2 pls.; 1 yr.) — will keep another year. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: very good bush — foliage outstanding — produces a terrific amount of bloom of good form — no disease. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) advises: not as continuous a bloomer as before, but a top-notch garden variety. The writer (3 pls.; 3 yrs.) considers this an outstanding rose — clean — upright growth — floriferous — long lasting — quite hardy. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

PINK HEATHER, Min. (Moore '59). White to pinkish lavender. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 in.) comments: many petalled pom pom type flower — very charming in bloom — does not repeat well.

PINK LUSTRE, H.T. (Verschuren, Int. J. & P. '57). Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: 'recommend this rose — a good grower with many large blooms. Mr. Clark (4 pls.; 2, 6 yrs.; 20 in.) observes: a straggly plant — sparse foliage — almost no repeat bloom — but successful show experience with it means we will not discard. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: variety has huge light pink flowers, but not enough of them — few after June. Dr. Lea (3 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: tall, vigorous and healthy — excellent free bloomer, long lasting — glossy foliage — disease free. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) states 'one of the better pinks'.

PINK PARFAIT, Gr. (Swim '60). Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes 'an attractive shaded pink I like as a decorative rose'. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) notes its fast opening quality could be overlooked if it bloomed continuously. Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: strong plant — good foliage — floriferous — midsummer bloom lacks quality. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: vigorous bushy growth — beautiful buds and bloom — free bloomer, flowers on the small side (one plant is worth growing, would not increase stock). Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) says: while there is continuous bloom, flowers are rather ordinary. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) was disappointed: growth very slow — no blooms — another year may be different. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) thinks the buds open too rapidly and open bloom doesn't last long enough. Mr. McIntyre (48 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: vigorous growth — never out of bloom —disease resistant. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: very good in a cool year — well shaped bloom — prolific — fragrant — in hot weather blooms soon over and bush flowerless for long periods. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: a pretty rose produced freely — a good decorative which thrives in this area. For the writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) this rose has performed very satisfactorily.

PINK PEACE, H.T. (Meilland, Int. C.P. '59). 'One of the most popular roses in my garden' writes Mrs. Antoft (6 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 50 in.) — strong, tall grower — floriferous. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes plentiful and large blooms on tall bush — some black spot. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 45 in.) calls this a 'poor relation' of 'Peace' — fragrant flowers, deteriorated badly with age. Mr. Borland (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.) comments: tall well shaped bush, with large attractive blooms. Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) is disappointed with the unattractive colour — discarded her bush. Dr. Gowland (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) reports bloom of good quality and plentiful — hardy — fragrant — an excellent rose. Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) advises: strong healthy growth — fairly good bloom — fragrant. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) mentions the unusually tall, clean plant, excellent bloom — 'don't miss this splendid rose, boys'. For Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) this variety, while not a heavy bloomer, always had some flowers — worth growing. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes:

vigorous, disease free plant — bloom all open at same time — individual flowers on long stems. Dr. Lea (3 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 40 in.) advises: tall, healthy and hardy — blooms most attractive in late bud stage, but fall too rapidly. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) finds this a 'harsh pink not to my liking' — not many blooms — quality fairly good — hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: at times has very good bloom, but is a shy bloomer — excellent bush and foliage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) states: a vigorous variety, but not best form — moderately free bloomer. The writer (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this an outstanding rose with lots of bloom — quite hardy.

PIXIE GOLD, Min. (Dot '61). A welcome addition to the difficult yellows among the miniatures, writes Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 16 in.), exquisite urn-shaped bud — semi-double bloom of indifferent quality — long stems — excellent for cutting.

PIXIE ROSE, Min. (Dot '61). Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 10 in.) finds this a far more refined plant than 'Pixie Gold' — buds of soft rose-red colour, of exhibition H.T. form — sparse bloomer, but may improve — has good possibilities.

PRESIDENT DR. SCHRODER, H.T. (Kordes '59). Crimson-red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: this rose has sturdy growth habits — fairly good bloomer — well shaped bud. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: excellent foliage — blooms fo medium size, good form, long lasting — a rugged garden rose.

PRESTIGE, S. (Kordes '57). Deep red. A continuous bloomer, notes Mr. Bernard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36-48 in.) — blends very well with my 'Sangerhausen' in the background — will plant more next spring. For the writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) this bush does not yet seem well established — only occasional bloom.

PRIMA BALLERINA, H.T. (Tantau '58). Cherry-pink. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: beautiful two-toned pink — not enough bloom, but worth getting more stock. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states: not a large flower, but rates top marks for fragrance. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises his high hopes did not materialize — blooms lack quality, but he has ordered more plants. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this an excellent variety — blooms of good form and fragrant — would recommend. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: well shaped buds — many beautiful blooms — petals of heavy texture which last — 'pity not better known'. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: upright — vigorous — only moderate bloomer — long lasting. Mr. White (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) says: fairly free flowering — very fragrant — disease resistant.

RABBIE BURNS, H.T. (Arnot Int. Croll '59). Carmine-pink, base of petal pale yellow. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: did not show anything in first season.

RED BIRD, H.T. (Manda, Int. J. & P. '58). Carmine-scarlet. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: only a fair performance — fragrant flowers on an undistinguished plant.

RED DANDY, Fl. (Norman '59). Bright scarlet. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 27 in.) comments: excellent growth in first year, not so good this year — had to move and maybe did not like its new home — large H.T. type bloom, good colour, but not sufficient of them.

RED EMPRESS, Cl. (Mallerin '56). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 6 ft.) notes: H.T. size, long lasting blooms of perfect form — no repeat bloom — spring show good. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

RED WINGS, Fl. (Boerner '58). Dark red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 12 in.) notes: little growth or bloom, and that of poor quality.

RIMOSA, Fl. (Meilland '60). Yellow. Mrs. Heideman (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: a free blooming and showy variety — vigorous grower.

RINA HERHOLDT, H.T. (Herholdt Nurseries '59). Cream flushed with pink. This is a rose from South Africa, states Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.). If this variety continues to be as good as it showed in the first year, we will have a first class rose. Bush is upright — excellent foliage — bloom similar to 'Kordes Perfecta' — always in flower — so far no disease. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: a vigorous grower — good bloomer — bud is on the short side and comes with double centre.

ROBIN, Min. (Dot '56). A good red miniature of a different shade, reports Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 6 in.). Not too vigorous, notes Mr. Rogalski (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 10 in.). Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) comments: fine foliage — slender stems — long lasting bloom, usually in small clusters — a lovely and very distinctive miniature. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) found this appealing little plant created great interest in his granddaughter. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

RODEO, Fl. (Kordes '60). A scarlet companion to 'Meteor', comments Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — very bushy habit — light green foliage — disease resistant. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) states: has much value as a fine bushy free blooming floribunda.

ROSALEDA, H.T. (Da Silva '58). A nice yellow for the garden, writes Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) — of good form and not too fast opening — bushy — free flowering.

ROSE BOWL, H.T. (Morey, Int. J. & P. '61). Glowing red. Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1yr.; 36 in.) reports this variety has upright growth — good colour — fair quantity of bloom — disease free.

ROSE GAUJARD, H.T. (Gaujard '58). Bright vermilion with silvery white reverse. Attracts much admiration and is indeed a beautiful sight, writes Mrs. Antoft (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 35 in.) — strong, tall growth — dark healthy foliage. Mr. Billingon (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) considers this a good variety with exhibition type bloom, in a striking blend of colour. Is adding more plants. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) finds the slightly fragrant clustered flowers extremely attractive. Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.) likes the well shaped bi-colour bloom. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) states: bloom good both spring and fall. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: has vigorous growth — blooms freely — 'can be beautiful'. 'A better name would help — it is a good rose', says Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.). For Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) this rose performed well in a difficult year — an excellent variety — bloom of exhibition quality, but a few split centres. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) states: summer blooms come mal-formed and age to an unattractive colour. Mr. Martindale's bush did not survive the winter, he advises. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: medium growth — clean foliage — a good exhibition rose — always in bloom. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states each bloom seems better than the last — a must in my garden. Mr. Norton notes blooms tend to have split centres, and Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 48 in.) agrees, while acknowledging some other good qualities. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 44 in.) observes: has long pointed buds, large long lasting blooms — upright, prolific bloomer — colour sometimes better than at others. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) states: blooms attractive in spite of occasional split centres — shall repeat.

ROSEMARY EDDIE, Fl. (Eddie '57). Pink. A Canadian rose that has been overlooked, states Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 4, yrs.; 38 in.) — needs a year to get

established, then it proves excellent — upright, clean growth — beautiful bud and flower of H.T. form — one fault: rather sparse bloomer.

ROYAL GOLD, Cl. (Morey '57). Golden yellow. Has not been a very free bloomer for Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs. 5 ft.), although it repeats — healthy, good grower — is not hardy.

ROYAL HIGHNESS, H.T. (Swim and Weeks '62). This is a large light pink, always in good exhibition form, reports Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) — good clean foliage, but will be first to mildew.

ROYAL VELVET, H.T. (Meilland '59). Velvety cardinal-red. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports that he has discarded his plant this year — it did not like our winters.

RUBY LIPS, Fl. (Swim '58). Medium dark red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 18 in.) states this variety was just average again this year.

RUMBA, Fl. (Poulsen '60). Yellow, orange and red. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: small button type bloom — very free flowering — low bush — a very cheerful plant, when flowers are new, suggest Pirates Chest of old gold — bloom long lasting, but deteriorate. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) states: small flowered — compact plant — at its best very colourful. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: button type blooms — too few — disease free.

SALVO, H.T. (Herholdt, Int. Edmunds '62). Scarlet. A good garden plant when in full bloom, as the open flowers stay a long time, states Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) — buds open too rapidly — not too free a bloomer — blackspots.

SAN FRANCISCO, H.T. (Lammerts, Int. Germain '62). Orange-red. A truly delightful rose, writes Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) — good form, colour and plant — exhibition type — recommends a trial.

SANTA TERESA d'AVILA, H.T. (Da Silva '61). Pink and yellow bi-colour. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) comments: medium size high-centred bloom — bushy plant — fragrant — holds promise. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) advises: bushy plant with many medium size, well formed buds.

SARABANDE, Fl. (Meilland '57). Dazzling orange-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 14 in.) reports: sprawling habits — brilliant colour but not enough of it. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 20 in.) also notes the tendency to low sprawling growth — delightful vivid colour — prolific — hardy. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: very colourful — clean foliage — low, bushy inclined to spread. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees, and suggests three or more should be planted together for effect. Mr. Rogalski (26 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) considers this a most colourful floribunda for a low hedge — disease resistant foliage — has added 6 more. Mrs. Naismith (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) finds the single blooms very pleasing — free flowering.

SARAH ARNOT, H.T. (Croll '56). Warm rose-pink. Mr. Cadsby asserts: a sleeper, everyone should have it — lots of bloom — vigorous growth — repeats freely — striking colour. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) thinks very like 'Prima Ballerina', but is less fragrant. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) found the few bloom produced in the first year quite charming. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

SCHONE VON KAISERSLAUTERN, H.T. (Kordes '57). Rose-pink. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 29 in.) reports: semi-double flowers, of good form, in fair quantity, the bush vigorous and upright, fragrant.

SHEPHERD'S DELIGHT, Fl. (Dickson '57). Flame and yellow. Very striking in cool cloudy weather, not much good in hot sun, states Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 48 in.) — tall bush — some mildew. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: plant has regained its health — blooms very attractive, really eye-catching — open too fast for cutting purposes. The writer (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) has good solid performance from this excellent garden variety.

SHERRY, Fl. (McGredy '60). Brownish-red. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 29 in.) reports: bloom single type or in well spaced clusters — colour dark sherry, never fades — good foliage. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs; 27 in.) states: always in bloom — flowers of a 'different colour — ladies should love this for arrangements — never affected by weather. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) advises: grew well for first year — a few trusses of bloom — have never seen sherry the least bit like it!

SILVER LINING, H.T. (Dickson '59). Rose, silvery pink reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.) writes: 'regard this rose very highly — excellent bedding plant — could be exhibition type'. Continues a good variety with Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) — plenty of bloom and quality better — tall grower. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) comments: very fragrant, exhibition flowers. Dr. Burkhart (2 pls.; 1 yr.) had only fair performance from his plants. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) thinks this rose gets better every year — excellent quality bloom — disease free. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) says: 'a lovely rose, bloomed very well this season'. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr. 36 in.) reports: medium height — strong grower — a beautiful H.T. rose with large full blooms of bengal rose, paling to the base — very fragrant. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) says 'quite a bloomer'. Mr. Norton (6 pls.; 3 yrs.) comments: cannot say too much for this rose, it seems to have everything. Bloomed freely till midsummer, but did not like the cold and rain, writes Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) — bloom of very good form, very fragrant. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: vigorous plant of good habits — exhibition type blooms produced freely. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) advises: not too much bloom in first year, but satisfactory in form and colour.

SILVER TIPS, Min. (Moore '61). Medium pink. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 6 in.) describes this variety: low, but quite spreading — at maturity may develop undesirable growth — blossom interesting in form and colour — many petalled, and each shield-shaped with a distinct point (tip) — seems to be an interesting and desirable variety.

SIMONE (Mauve Mallerin), H.T. (Mallerin, Int. C.P. '61). Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) has been badly disappointed with it. He writes: in June, the four canes on the plant each have a nice bud, these will usually ball and never open. The plant will defoliate and sit the rest of the season contented. I'm not — out she goes — 'nuff said'. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: very floriferous — huge blooms (in October) — disease resistant. A lovely mauve, comments Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) — bloom disappointing in first year.

SIMPLE SIMON, Min. (de Vink '55, Can. '60). Lovely pink blossoms, light red in late fall, usually in clusters, reports Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 8 in.) — a charming wee rose of true miniature calibre. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 3 in.) states: a free blooming pink.

SIMPLEX, Min. (Moore '61). An unusual single miniature notes Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) — buds show a delightful buff colour, and open to a white blossom with a lovely centre of stamens. Blooms come individual and in clusters. Especially lovely in its spring flowering.

SOUTH SEAS, H.T. (Int. J. & P. '61). Coral-pink. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes this variety is very similar to 'Hawaii' in formation of petals —

huge beautiful blooms — plentiful and long lasting. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) finds this Tahitian pink unimpressive. Another 'rose of the year' that was a 'dud of the year' for us!, writes Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 10 in.); plant was shipped late, produced two flowers. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 45 in.) comments: exhibition type, coral pink bloom — as large as 'Peace' — tall — lacks fragrance. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) considers this an exhibition rose in form, size and colour — a worthwhile addition. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) finds blooms ball continuously, but can be beautiful at times — not impressed first year. Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 44 in.) reports: huge blooms — prolific — long lasting — 'One of the best'.

SPARKIE, Min. (Moore '60). Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.) writes: another five-petal single, a light red, with base of petals white, later turn a pleasant medium red. First year report is quite favourable.

SPRING SONG, Min. (Moore '57). Bright clear pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 4 in.) considers this a good pink miniature. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 6 in.) also likes it very much, especially in bud form. Notes only occasional blossoms heavily petalled and formal.

STADT ROSENHEIM, S. (Kordes '61). A salmon-orange pillar rose of H.T. form, reports Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 4 ft.) — only repeated once in first year, but otherwise looked very fine — healthy and vigorous.

STARFIRE, Gr. (Lammerts '58). Cherry-red. Flowers pleasing even when full-blown, are long lasting, writes Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) — attractive foliage. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 37 in.) states: tall and hardy — always in bloom. Dr. Lea (4 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 40 in.) enthuses: 'remains one of the best of any class' — very free blooming — beautiful form — long lasting. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: urn-shaped blooms, attractive and long lasting — one of the best grandifloras. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) reports persistent bloomer, but few at a time — acceptable form but not the best — disease resistant and hardy. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) unfortunately finds this variety very ordinary, has shown no grandiflora class.

STARLET, Fl. (Swim '57). Yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 18 in.) reports a small plant, with flowers of perfect form.

STELLA, H.T. (Tantau '59). 'Gives fine promise in its well formed, rather large, scented blooms, with graduating shades cerise to creamy pink, really exquisite', writes Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.). Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: attractive unique colour — flowers grow in clusters. For Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) this one is not at all attractive — strong grower — fairly good bloomer. Mrs. Matthews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) finds the growth vigorous and upright, with magnificent exhibition type blooms. Dr. Moyle is disappointed in this variety so far — poor bloomer. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) was pleased with the few flowers the first season — requires another year to pass judgment. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: plant healthy and a fine grower — blooms large and full — likes cool weather. Mr. White (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: floriferous — excellent form — came through winter well and growth very strong this year. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr. 30 in.) believes this variety has promise.

STERLING SILVER, H.T. (Fisher '57). Lavender. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) thinks this rose has the sweetest fragrance of all H.T.'s — free blooming — not too vigorous. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 16 in.) reports: actually repeated this year — not vigorous or free blooming.

ST. PAULI, Fl. (Kordes '58). Light red with creamy yellow reverse. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports an excellent performance from his bushes

(won him a first) — advises worth growing. Dr. Lea comments: very tall and healthy — floriferous — long lasting — very bright and showy — did well late in autumn. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 25 in.) considers general effect very attractive — free flowering.

SUMATRA, Fl. (Mallerin '56). Oriental red. Only rose of this colour, comments Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 16 in.) — semi-double flowers — an average bloomer. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

SUMMERTIME, H.T. (Boerner '57). Light pink. Bronze foliage sets off the perfect pink flowers of this small plant, writes Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 4, 6 yrs.; 24 in.). Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) considers it an average rose, worth growing for the fragrance. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: small blooms crowded together, tried it with the floribundas but brought it back again with the hybrid teas.

SUPER STAR, H.T. (Tantau '60). Light vermilion. This is a terrific rose, writes Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 34 in.) — will be with us for many years — good form and wonderful colour — highly recommended. Looks like 'Montezuma', according to Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) — had medium growth — 'not worth $3.50'. For Mr. Magee (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) the blooms were not very large — needs careful disbudding — considers one of the best introductions in years. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: a truly outstanding variety. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: abundant bloom — clean foliage — may be one of the best. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.) had a moderate number of bloom — good form — fair colour — a good one. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: late starting to bloom — flowers in profusion — very fragrant — long lasting, on bush or when cut — can't judge a rose the first year or would enthuse. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) considers it the best of all H.T.'s, with regard to bloom production — vigorous — extra hardy (less freeze-back). Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) states this is a really good rose, even after discounting the ballyhoo put out under its new name 'Tropicana'. It is good in all respects, even to being an excellent exhibition variety, if regularly disbudded. Mr. Selwood points out it is easy to bud, easy to grow from cuttings (and quite legal in Canada). Variety is very well regarded in Britain and other countries. Failures are due to the many poor plants put out by nurseries into commerce. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: mine took a long time to become active, hence gave few blooms — any that appeared had form, colour and lasting qualities. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) agrees that this seems a very promising variety — rich colour — excellent form — hope for more bloom next year.

SUSPENSE, H.T. (Meilland '60). Deep red with yellow reverse. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: not as good in second year — growth not as vigorous — shall withhold judgment for another year. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) not as enthusiastic as last year, but will keep. Mr. White (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) recommends this as a beautiful rose. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) also feels that this variety was greatly over-rated. A strong bush, fair amount of bloom, but quite ordinary.

SWEET REPOSE, Fl. (de Ruiter '56). Maize yellow, tinged carmine. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: liked cool cloudy weather — many blooms, nicely scented, long lasting. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

TAMBOURINE, Fl. (Dickson '59). Carmine-red and orange-yellow bi-colour. An attractive bi-colour, writes Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) — vigorous — free blooming — bronze green foliage. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 4 yrs.; 42 in.) reports: a real sturdy, upright grower that requires room — good blooming habits. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this one of the best floribundas — very vigorous growth. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: a robust

bush but shy bloomer. The writer (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 42 in.) agrees with Dr. Moyle — this is a top producer, continuously till fall.

TANYA, H.T. (Maurice Combe, Int. J. & P. '59). Burnt orange. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) reports: few blooms, but beautiful — sprawling bush — considerable black spot — may do better next year. Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) likes the beautiful colour and large flowers on strong stems — has attractive foliage. Mr. Jubien's (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) new plant had a hard time getting started, but he likes the colour. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: slow grower and slight bloomer, but flowers very good of exhibition type — worth while. For Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) growth was slow but healthy — blooms nice shape and colour. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) states is not a free bloomer. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) likes the outstanding blooms of unusual colour — healthy medium sized plant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers the distinctive colour most attractive — not exhibition quality — stingy bloomer. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: upright and compact — plenty of well formed buds, fault is they open too fast — attractive bush. Mrs. Naismih (1 pl.; 2 yrs.)writes: had to replace it this year after poor performance.

TEENAGER, H.T. (Croll '58). Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 3 yrs.) describes this rose as a medium tall, spreading bush, with excellent foliage, blooms soft pink to cerise, open flat, not very long lasting but a continuous bloomer. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: a lovely bi-colour — good healthy growth.

TEXAN, Fl. (Lindquist '56). Rose-red. Just what you'd expect from a Texan — big and hardy, writes Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 36 in.) — no faults except does not bloom constantly. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: again outstanding — because of height should be classified grandiflora — a good exhibition floribunda. Dr. Lea (4 pls.; 40 in.) comments: tall, healthy bush — floriferous — blooms large, borne singly and look like small H.T.'s. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

THE FARMER'S WIFE, Fl. (Int. J. & P. '62). Sunrise pink. This must be a hybrid tea, writes Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.). Four blooms produced singly on long stems total for year — another late arrival in my garden.

TONI LANDER, Fl. (Poulsen '61). Salmon to scarlet. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 19 in.) reports a few semi-double flowers — outstanding colour — looks promising. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: light tangerine colour — semi-double blooms — bronze green foliage — upright.

TORCH SONG, H.T. (Meilland, C.P. '59). Vermilion. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 26 in.) tersely comments: 'Aztec' is better. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: tal, strong grower — large blooms.

TUDOR PRINCE, Gr. (Leenders Int. British Horticultural Co. '59). Bright orange-scarlet. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) reports: tall — healthy — free flowering — blooms beautifully shaped like small H.T.'s — disease resistant.

TZIGANE, H.T. (Meilland, Int. Hennessey '56). Yellow with orange-scarlet on reverse. A very spectacular rose, always in bloom, large and fragrant, very popular, reports Mrs. Antoft (6 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 40 in.). Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) considers this the best of the bi-colours — can be outstanding in early stages. Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: excellent form of bloom, and plentiful — clean glossy foliage — recommends. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 7 yrs.; 33 in.) states: a lovely bright rose — best year for number and quality of bloom. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) finds this a sparse bloomer, but good in form and colour. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

VASSAR CENTENNIAL, H.T. (Meilland, Int. C.P. '61). Peach pink. 'Hope the Vassar girls weren't as disappointed as we', writes Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) — has good colour — maybe next year. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: one of the most vigorous bushes, but will mildew — lots of bloom at one time.

VERA DALTON, Fl. (Norman '60). Rose-pink. Mrs. Matthews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: strong upright growth — the way semi-double flowers are spread in clusters is especially attractive — 'restful among so many vivid colours'. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) is sure this variety will do much better — fair growth in first year, but bloom sparse — lovely shade of pink.

WAR DANCE, Gr. (Swim '61). Orange-scarlet. An interesting new rose that was better in June than for balance of year, writes Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) — likes colour — high hopes for next year. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: somewhat like 'Independence' — healthy, vigorous — large blooms of good form — had many weak necks this year.

WENDY CUSSONS, H.T. (Gregory '59). Cerise flushed scarlet. This variety is worthy of a place in any garden, writes Mrs. Crowley (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) — slow to start (canina stock) — blooms good form and size — fragrant and healthy. Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) comments: disappointed — plant too small for me — blooms small, but lots of them — colour good. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) states: beautiful exhibition blooms on a real dwarf-growing plant — like the colour and quality of bloom — but would like to see it grow. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: looked promising in first year — bloomed freely. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) advises: good bush — terrific number of fragrant and well formed exhibition blooms — 'should be in every garden'. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) says: this is a good one — exhibition form and substance — freely produced — fragrant — is living up to the excellent reputation it bears in Britain. Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees — 'one of my decided favourites' — very hardy and disease resistant — continually produces beautifully formed exhibition blooms.

WESTMINISTER, H.T. (Robinson '60). Cherry and red bi-colour. This variety proved a poor grower, writes Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) — flowers large, of loose shape and few of them — may discard.

WESTMONT, Min. (Moore '58). After two years not much to commend it, reports Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 2 in.) — poor growth — few bloom.

WHITE BOUQUET, Fl. (Boerner '56). Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: blooms large and crowded on short stems — fragrant — disease resistant. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

WHITE KNIGHT, H.T. (Meilland, Int. C.P. '57). This rose is being discarded as we find 'Virgo' and 'White Swan' to be much better, reports Mrs. Antoft (7 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 24 in.). Mr. Beaulieu (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: a 'quality' white, but not a heavy bloomer — strong bush — disease resistant. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) finds this a hardy reliable plant — plenty of blooms, some of them exhibition quality — does not hold up after cutting — tall grower — fragrant. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 31 in.) enthuses 'best white H.T. in my garden'; while Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) is disappointed: 'seems to get worse as the season progresses'. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) states: started the year with two plants, only one left — that's the third one we've lost in mid-season — if the last one dies we've 'had it' — lacks vigour — blooms are green-tinged white of good form. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: upright grower — good bloom production — good form — not entirely hardy (have lost 3 plants over the years) — 'as this is a delightful white rose I like it, will continue to grow it'. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 4, 5 yrs.; 28 in.) says: not

winter hardy for this area, takes long time each spring to recover — have kept only for occasional perfect exhibition bloom (this year in October — a bit late for the July show!) Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) comments: not may favourite white — only occasional exhibition form.

WHITE PRINCE, H.T. (Von Abrams, Int. P. & D. '61). Hopes this continues to be as good, writes Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — vigorous growth, something most of our whites lack — stiff stems support large really white blooms — had one round with mildew, which we won.

WHITE QUEEN, H.T. (Boerner '58). Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: excellent bloom on a low bush — a good white. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) finds it not too free a bloomer — has good form — a good grower — some mildew. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: exhibition type — moderately vigorous — moderate bloomer — good foliage — some mildew in fall.

WHITE SWAN, H.T. (Int. J. & P. '61). Mr. McIntyre (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports satisfactory production in quantity and quality of bloom — light green foliage — disease free.

YELLOW BANTAM, Min. (Moore '60). A good yellow bud that opens to a delightful white bloom, writes Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 5 in.) — bush has spreading habit with clean foliage. Mr. Wilson (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 6 in.) comments: compact and bushy — the smallest of all my miniatures — petals are numerous and usually tightly quilled — foliage very fine — disease resistant — always attracts attention and rates high.

YELLOWHAMMER, Fl. (McGredy '56). Bronzy yellow. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 7 yrs.; 12 in.) finally advises 'no success'. *(Last year for reporting this rose).*

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